

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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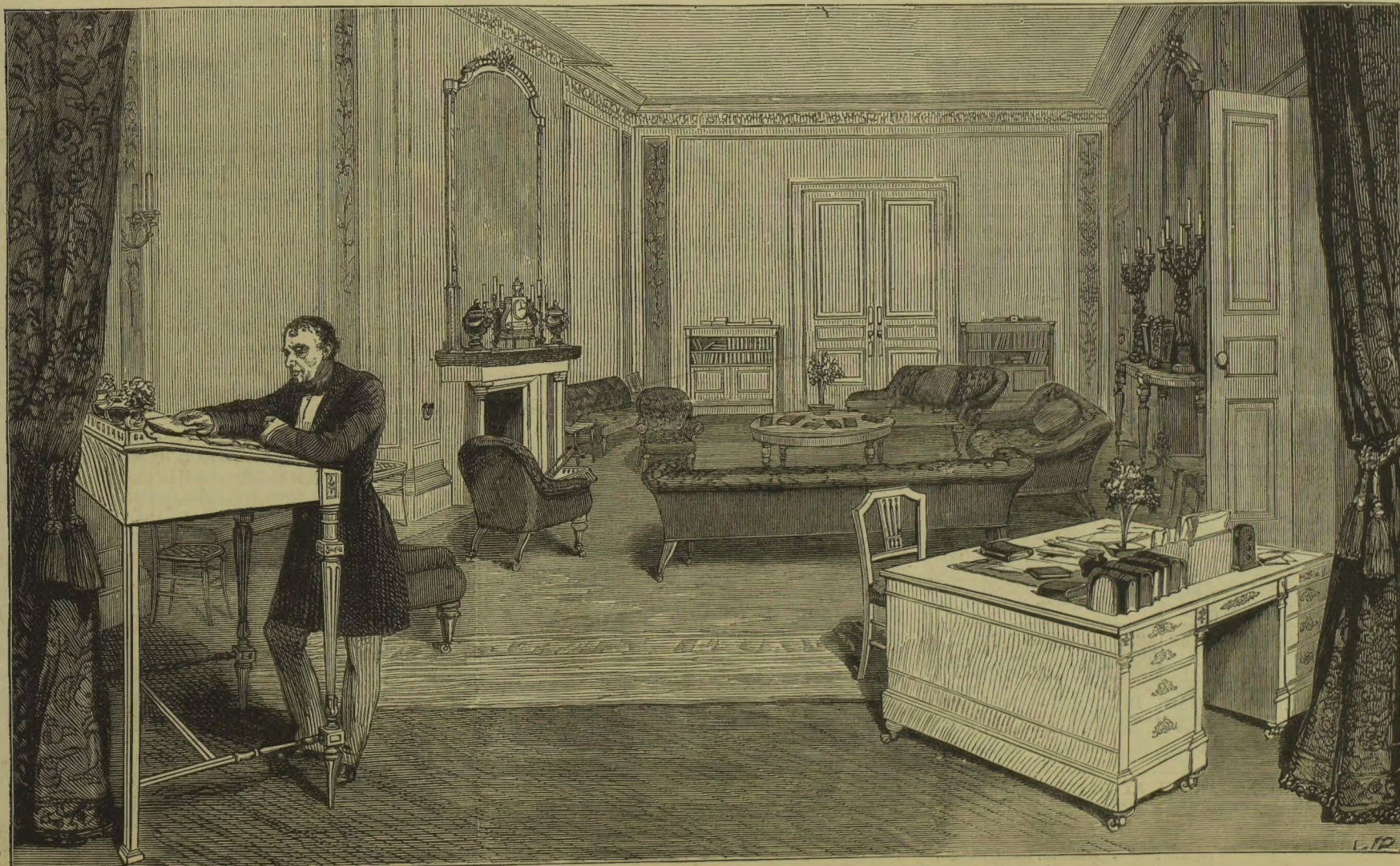
No. 2189.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



HUGHENDEN CHURCH, WITH THE GRAVE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.—SEE PAGE 422.



THE ROOM IN WHICH LORD BEACONSFIELD DIED (BACK DRAWING-ROOM AT 10, CURZON-STREET, IN WHICH HE USUALLY TRANSACTED BUSINESS).

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., the wife of Herbert E. B. Green, of Beechfield, Farnham Royal, Slough, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Riddington, Notts, the wife of the Hon. Evelyn Pierpont, of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at Sotterly, Lady Constance Barne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, LL.D., Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Thomas Spowart, Esq., of Broomhead, to Catherine Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Millie, Esq., Pathhead House, Fife.
On the 27th inst., at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington, by the Rev. M. Seymour Edgell, assisted by the Rev. W. Sweet Escott and the Rev. G. F. Prescott, Vicar, Major R. J. Bond, Royal Engineers, to Florence Annie, daughter of W. B. Eastwood, Esq., of Kingswood, Englefield-green, Surrey, and 17, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park.
On the 21st inst., at St. Mary's Church, Battersea, by the Rev. H. Tristram Valentine, and the Rev. C. R. Lloyd Engström, Charles Allen Clark, of Bordeaux, to Susie Eden, only surviving daughter of William Henry Muggford, R.N., of 3, Sisters-avenue, Clapham Common. No cards.
On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lord Alexander Kennedy, second son of the late Marquis of Ailsa, to Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late George Tomline Gordon, Esq., of Cuckney, Notts, and stepdaughter of Captain Henry Trollope, Royal Navy.
On the 20th inst., at Harrow, the Rev. Thomas Collingwood Hughes, Rector of Little Billing, Northamptonshire, to Mary Agnes Winwood, elder daughter of Sir William Smith, Bart.
On the 19th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Charles Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., B.A. Oxon, to Lily, daughter of the Right Hon. George Young.
On the 21st inst., at Kilrea, county Londonderry, the Rev. John R. Lane, Vicar of Morhanger, Bedfordshire, to Nura Norman, second daughter of Sir William Holmes, the Manor House, Kilrea.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 29, Colchill-street, London, Jane, daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.
On the 21st inst., at Birkwood, John Gregory McKirdy, Esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, N.B.
On April 18, at Belmont Villa, Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald H. Robertson, R.A., aged 82.
On Feb. 14, at Maryborough, Queensland, of typhoid fever, George R. Maclean, late 16th Regiment, youngest son of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., in his 34th year.
On the 18th inst., in Bruton-street, after a long illness, Henrietta, the beloved wife of General Sir George Buller, and daughter of General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., late Adjutant-General of the Forces.
On the 22nd inst., at West Malvern, the Hon. Adela Mary Bootle Wilbraham, aged 46.
On the 21st inst., at 9, Church-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in the 86th year of his age, John Spry Morris, Esq., late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General and Judge of the Probate Court, Halifax, Nova Scotia, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. Charles Morris.
On the 21st inst., at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, the Countess of Cawdor, aged 67.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				
April.	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
17	29.951	52.0	40.3	67	5	64.9	39.6	ENE.		2.89	0.000
18	29.905	48.2	33.1	59	5	63.9	38.4	ENE. NNE.		5.33	0.000
19	29.956	38.3	27.7	69	10	42.3	36.6	NE. NNE.		5.71	0.000
20	29.803	36.0	30.0	81	10	41.8	33.5	NNE. N.		2.75	0.010
21	29.744	38.0	29.7	75	8	45.8	29.1	N. NNW.		1.88	0.006
22	29.806	40.8	31.1	71	7	50.5	38.0	NNE. NNW.		1.67	0.000
23	29.986	43.8	34.9	73	7	55.6	33.8	NNE. NW. W.		2.10	0.185

* Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.901	29.923	29.974	29.850	29.755	29.755	30.003
Temperature of Air	54.9	37.9	39.4	40.9	43.9	44.1	44.1
Temperature of Evaporation	49.0	48.5	44.4	35.1	38.2	38.2	38.2
Direction of Wind	ENE.	NE.	NE.	N.	N.	N.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
3	30	3	47	4	7	4	23	4	43	5	0	5	20
1	30	1	47	2	43	2	5	2	40	2	6	2	47

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

On Tuesday the grave closed over the mortal remains of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Though reverential regard for his own wishes forbade the formal public funeral which was considered to be the due of the deceased statesman, the obsequies were really public, and far more unique and appropriate than would have been any pageant in Westminster Abbey. The solemn and picturesque scene in and around Hughenden churchyard fitly reflected the national sorrow. Instead of the stately trappings of woe, there were the spontaneous and more touching and beautiful signs of affection and esteem which state ceremonials are apt to stifle, and they were as varied in form as were the phases of Lord Beaconsfield's career. Rarely, indeed, has so great and touching a funeral been improvised by public sympathy. His Lordship's executors provided the bare framework of a ceremonial which was left to shape itself. In this reverential task all classes assisted. The presence of three Princes of the Blood in that village churchyard was an unprecedented proof of the profound personal regard entertained for the illustrious deceased by

her Majesty and the Royal Family. Ministers and ex-Ministers—all party distinctions obliterated before the open grave—ambassadors from almost every civilised Court, peers and magnates of every grade, political supporters and intimate friends, hosts of unknown personal admirers, servants and tenants, working men and labourers, from far and near, constituted that mixed, but truly representative throng which on Tuesday afternoon followed the remains of Lord Beaconsfield to their last resting place by the side of his devoted wife. It was no ordinary magnetic influence that drew them to the spot. England is from time to time called upon to mourn over the loss of great statesmen, warriors, authors, philosophers, and philanthropists; but how few of them, although they may have been as worthy—even more worthy—of homage have aroused so keen and absorbing an interest as the many-sided genius whose attributes and career have been so exceptionally fascinating?

The secret of this electric and universal posthumous popularity is to be found in the man himself rather than in the trappings that surround him. That he was a Prime Minister, a great peer, a matchless party leader, a Court favourite, the controller of the House of Lords, and the admiration of European Cabinets, is less taken into account than his remarkable, brilliant, and mysterious idiosyncracies. Lord Beaconsfield was a great personality. He was endowed with almost every quality that strikes the imagination. His public life was one continued and triumphant struggle with obstacles that to ordinary men are impossibilities. The copious biographical details which have been furnished during the last fortnight have brought into light and proportion this wonderful career—the iron resolution, never-failing patience, and charming suavity of the man, his magnetic influence over his fellows, his facility in correcting mistakes, his breadth of nature, his superiority to jealousy and morbid animosity. His falls and failures—and they were many—were but stepping-stones to ultimate success. That Lord Beaconsfield was an enigma was part of the fascination that encircled him. That the sentimental novelist, who made so many stilted stage heroes and heroines—the creatures of an unreal world—pass before us, should have been a man of simple tastes, strong affections, a lover of nature, a despiser of fashionable frivolities, an enemy of pretence, and with a sympathetic concern for all about him, piques curiosity and baffles experience. None but a man of so genuine a character could have drawn up his remarkable will—the last, and not least, striking of his productions.

The statesman who moulded his party to modern requirements—who tried to reconcile the obsolete pretensions of Toryism with the imperative demands of progress, is no more. The consummate skill and educational adroitness which he expended on that marvellous enterprise—are they to become a tradition, or to yield permanent results, now that the guiding rod of the great magician can no longer point the way? Whether the loss to the Conservatives is irreparable time will show. No one appears above the political horizon who possesses the sagacity, power of adaptation, cool audacity, and, perhaps we may add, the flexibility of conscience, which characterised their late experienced leader. If the Conservatives make a new departure, its indications have yet to be traced. It is a striking homage to Lord Beaconsfield's pre-eminence that his position is, and is likely to remain, absolutely vacant. The respective claims of Lord Cairns, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Stafford Northcote—neither of whom combines the needed qualifications—are, for the present at least, in abeyance. A leader with equal authority in either House is rather a temporary expedient than a solution of the problem.

When on Monday week the Prime Minister will propose a grant of public money for a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey in memory of the deceased statesman the House of Commons and the public will be in a calmer and more judicial mood for gauging the political career of Lord Beaconsfield. The tide of natural and creditable sympathy will be somewhat slackened; the glamour thrown around an unprecedented and brilliant career will be more subdued. For so exceptional an honour there should be exceptional and national service. His foreign policy was the great characteristic of the ex-Premier's last Administration. Whether right or wrong, it was distinctly condemned by the constituencies a year ago; and it is hardly possible that the subject will escape criticism when Mr. Gladstone proposes thus to commemorate his former rival. Claims to this species of canonisation which the majority of the nation has disallowed cannot with propriety be urged; while the landmarks of the late Conservative leader's domestic policy are, sooth to say, not very distinct or numerous. But the generosity and ingenuity of the Prime Minister will, no doubt, avail to make out a case; and those who ten years hence will, perchance, stand before the Beaconsfield monument in the national mausoleum, may be able to recall his unswerving patriotism, those unique qualities that changed the drift of political life, intermixed with good sense and temper, that subdued the asperities of party strife, without showing any admiration for, or hankering after, the revival of those Imperialist aspirations that are too much identified with the name of the deceased statesman whose ashes repose in Hughenden churchyard.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"How oft," exclaims Friar Laurence in "Romeo and Juliet," "have my old feet stumbled at graves." These feet of mine have been stumbling, more or less professionally, at graves these forty years past. I should have been an undertaker's man. In old Egypt I might have done tolerably well as an embalmer; and, indeed, there is one curious point of contact between ancient embalmers and modern journalists. According to Herodotus, when the makers of mummies had completed their work, the relatives of the deceased were accustomed to kick them out of the house; and the crowd outside received them with the salutation of sticks and stones. When the Marquis of Carabas wants anything he can be very civil to journalists. When his Lordship doesn't want anything he is apt to speak of the Slaves of the Reading Lamp as "confounded penny-a-liners."

I have been a witness, my readers have more than once been told, of many famous funerals. The second interment of Napoleon the Great at Paris in 1840; the obsequies of Arthur Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's in 1852; those of Lord Macaulay and George Stephenson in Westminster Abbey; the entombment of the Prince Consort in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; the burial, in the tiny Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst, first of Napoleon III., and afterwards of the Prince Imperial; then the burial of the King of Hanover, at Windsor, again; and, only the other day, the grand processional translation, lying in State, and final consignment to our Mother Earth in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg, of the remains of the murdered Tsar, Alexander II. Grand, showy, gloomily impressive, sometimes august, but generally wearisome, were the majority of these pageants. Beyond them, with one exception, I do not remember to have witnessed a more touchingly beautiful ceremony than the simple and unadorned funeral of Benjamin Disraeli, first Earl of Beaconsfield, to which I went on Tuesday last.

I have a horror of crowded railway stations, densely-packed special-trains, and extortionate country flymen on occasions of ceremonial importance; and was very glad to avail myself of the offer of a friend abounding in horses and vehicles to drive me down to High Wycombe on the day of Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. The journey was a matter of some four-and-thirty miles from where I live. We started about half-past nine in the morning; baited at Uxbridge, and were at the Red Lion, High Wycombe, at ten minutes past one p.m. Miss Frances Power Cobbe may be interested to learn that our cattle were not in the least distressed, and that our coachman might just as well have been unprovided with a whip. For he never used that weapon, once.

The exquisitely pretty villages that we passed through between Uxbridge and Wycombe! I remember one—was it Wycombe Marsh?—through which, on one side the street, runs, close to the doorsteps of the houses, a shining mill-stream crossed by numbers of tiny bridges. What do our painters of outdoor subjects mean by neglecting Wycombe Marsh? It is as quaint as, and ten times prettier than, the famous Clean Village of Brock, near Amsterdam.

In all the villages within ten miles this side of Wycombe the shops were wholly or partially closed, and the window-blinds of the dwelling-houses were drawn down. From the steeples of the village churches the union jack floated, half-mast high.

It may frankly be admitted, and it was the most natural thing in the world, that the aspect of the High-street, High Wycombe, and of the approaches to Hughenden Manor, up to the very gateway of the churchyard, would, but for the fact that many ladies in deep mourning and gentlemen with black cloth bands round their hats were walking about, have led you to the conclusion that a fair, or a county race meeting, or a volunteer review, was taking place. Do not let us be greater humbugs than is absolutely necessary, if you please. Everybody regrets that Lord Beaconsfield, at a ripe old age, has paid the debt of nature; but Tuesday afternoon down in Buckinghamshire was delightfully genial and sunny, and, quite naturally, the afternoon became a holiday. The county families, in open carriages, in broughams, and dog-carts or on horseback, came driving or riding into Wycombe. The array of ladies on horseback was prodigious; and it is scarcely, I think, while a lady is arraying herself *en Amazone* that she thinks about donning sackcloth or placing ashes on her head. The day, I repeat, was delightfully fine; oranges, toys, and photographs of the late Earl were being vended by the roadside; the arrival of Royalty was anxiously expected, and the crowds of people of every degree scattered about seemed to enjoy their outing thoroughly. Two valiant bestriders of bicycles either closely preceded or followed us all the way from the Marble Arch to High Wycombe. They wore crape badges on their left arms, but otherwise did not seem to be overwhelmed with grief. Come; let us see whether we cannot be a little candid and write fewer columns of turgid bombast and "gush," about inextinguishable grief, irreparable losses, and so forth. "No man's loss is irreparable," quoth Napoleon the Great. "No man is necessary. Nor I, nor Caesar, nor Alexander. The world must go on."

And the world went on at High Wycombe on Tuesday. Serried ranks of unhorsed carriages drawn up before the hotels and in the market-place. The inn yards full of grooms and ostlers, coachmen and whippers-in, all in the liveliest condition. The coffee-rooms crowded with gentlemen from town and gentlemen from the country, clergymen and farmers, regaling themselves heartily with cold roast loin of lamb and cold beef—aye, even with salmon and cucumber. The flowing bowl flowing very copiously indeed. On the doorsteps, cigars and cigarettes cheerfully smoked. "And," quoth a jovial landlord, quite enthusiastically, "now that the Earl's buried,

I hope some gent will start a coach from town to Wycombe. Hughenden will be a sort of pilgrimage-place, specially for Americans. Wouldn't the coach pay!" A candid man, this genial landlord.

But, when I went up to Hughenden Manor, and through the trimly-kept grounds, and so through the house on to the terrace, and gazed on the lovely landscape prospect beyond the lawn, I found another world—a world of hushed quietude and repose. By-and-by there was a great gathering in the library, and on the terrace and the lawn, of notable personages; some of them princes in the land; and among the guests was a certain Ambassador who but a few weeks since I had seen at the Tsar's funeral in his grand diplomatic uniform, with his broad ribbon and star of St. Patrick, and his crimson collar of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Not a star nor a ribbon, not a cross nor a medal, not a military nor civil uniform among all the princes and grandees on Tuesday.

You have read the accounts of the funeral itself, in the most extensive of *extenso*, in the papers of Wednesday. I am not about to inflict upon you even the most briefly epitomised *rechauffé* of the published accounts. Only this I will say, that the funeral of the Earl of Beaconsfield owed much of its deeply affecting beauty to the entire absence from the ceremony of the ghastly mummeries of the undertaker. Scarves and cloaks, mutes and "pages," trays of feathers and velvet trappings, were altogether absent. There were no pall-bearers; and, indeed, there was no pall. But, on the other hand, there was around the coffin one of the most sumptuous floral displays that I have ever seen. Lord Beaconsfield was buried in the flowers which he loved so well—a wreath of primroses from the Queen, with a touching inscription in her Majesty's autograph, among them.

Yes; it was, with one exception, the most beautiful and the most touching funeral that I have beheld. And the exception? It was at Rome, many years ago; and the funeral was that of a young American sculptor, much beloved by the members of the English-speaking community in the Eternal City. You know the old Protestant burial-ground at Rome. I have not been there for eleven years; and I hear of a new Protestant cemetery there; but I hope they have left the old God's Acre intact. I can see it now, with the antique wall of Aurelian and the great pyramid of Caius Cestius towering in the distance. And the graves of Shelley and Keats, Wyatt, and Gibson and John Bell? There are few graveyards in the world that appeal so irresistibly to the heart as does that ancient plot of land hard by the Porta San Paolo. Lord Beaconsfield's will, of which the full text has been published, is, like most other things in his life, a marvel. What an Oriental exuberance of language there is revealed under the ostensibly drily legal phraseology of the following clause:—

Provided always, and I hereby expressly declare it as my wish, although I abstain from attaching any penalty to the non-performance of this direction, that every person who under this my will shall become entitled as tenant for life or as tenant in tail male to the actual possession or to the receipt of the rents and profits of the said premises hereinbefore devised in strict settlement and who shall not then use and bear the surname of Disraeli shall, within one year after he or she shall become so entitled, and also that every person whom any woman so becoming entitled shall marry shall within one year after such woman shall so become entitled or shall marry, whichever of such events shall last happen (unless in the said respective cases any such person shall be prevented by death), take upon himself or herself and use in all deeds and writings which he or she shall sign and upon all occasions the surname of Disraeli only, and not together with his or her own family surname.

Supposing his Lordship had written, "I should wish every person who may in succession inherit my estates to assume, in addition to his own proper name, the name of Disraeli; but such inheritors may do what they please in the matter." Would that have been sufficient? What is the shortest will on record? Is there any testament briefer than the one worded, "Everything to my Brother Tom"?

I have seen the first number of the revival of "Household Words," edited by Charles Dickens. The poet's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding, there is often very much, and sometimes virtually everything, in a name; and such a title as "Household Words," and such an editorial cognomen as Charles Dickens, should at once secure for the new journal a very extensive circulation. But a couple of centuries hence the bookworm antiquaries may be disputing as to whether "Hard Times" was published in the second "Household Words," or whether the anonymous story of "Fragoletta" originally appeared in the first "Household Words."

The "new old" periodical is handsomely printed, and abounds even to copiousness with fiction. There are pleasant editorial notes on passing events, and there is the inevitable picture page of the Fashions, and some woodcuts of fancy caps, young ladies' coiffures, butterfly cravats, and Mother Hubbard parasols. Mother Hubbard, it will be remembered, always carried a peach-coloured satin parasol, bordered with old Point lace, whenever

She went to the Bishop's to buy him some ale,
And when she came back he was roasting his tail.

The couplet just quoted was added to the original Hubbardian text by Mr. Thackeray. Altogether, what with more woodcuts of ladies' workbags and bassinette covers; articles devoted to housekeeping, family doctoring and household gardening; some puzzles for prizes, and a Corner for Young People, "Household Words the Younger" seems a highly entertaining journal, and might slightly astonish, could it be possible for him to see it, Charles Dickens the Elder.

One of the liveliest and usefulest pages in the revived "H. W." is the page contributed by Miss Mary Hooper on Cookery. This lady has the advantage—very rare among feminine writers on cookery—of possessing considerable practical knowledge of the craft (cookery is neither a science nor an art) about which she writes. The majority of lady

scribes on culinary matters are either unblushing plagiarists; or they give you a cookery-book of which about one tenth is devoted to the serious business of cookery, while the remaining nine tenths are padded with recipes for making sweet puddings and biscuits. On fish soups, and on white potato soup Miss Mary Hooper is very eloquent; and with regard to the last-named esculent she tells an amusing story of a Belgian lady who observed to her that in Belgium if they only cooked a potato they would serve the broth as well. Culinary economy has gone even farther than that. My mother used to sing an old West India plantation negro ditty, one of the verses in which ran—

My massa good man; but my missis she cross O;
She boil 'um two eggs and she gib me de broth O!

Try egg-shell soup, Miss Mary Hooper.

A valued correspondent, "A. G. S.," writes, referring to the Earthquake of Scio, that "the inhabitants of Chio have a substantial claim on our charity, not alone in virtue of their present unfortunate condition, but because civilisation is indebted to their ancestors for a very important manufacture, mentioned by so old a writer as Pliny—to wit, the production of starch from wheat. "It is no secret," adds my correspondent, "among chemists several eminent specialists are now working upon wheat starch as a possible base for the synthetical production of cane sugar."

A lady correspondent, "C. S. P.," who is the proud and happy mamma of a little boy to whom his papa at his baptism gave the Christian name of Ralph, wishes to know the correct pronunciation of the name in question. In her simplicity, she modestly adds, she pronounced Ralph as it is spelt; but some kind friends declare that she is in error, and that she must pronounce "Ralph" either as "Rarf" or as "Rafe," unless she wishes to be numbered among the Philistines. She prefers, she adds, the manly sound of Ralph to the others, which sound to her weak and un-English.

Well; what is the correct pronunciation of any name, or, for the matter of that, any word in that wonderful English language, which is not entirely my native tongue—in which I do not habitually think; and which, although I have been reading and writing it for a great many years, I shall never be able to speak or write correctly. What is the correct pronunciation of St. John as a secular name? It is fashionable to pronounce it "Sinjin;" but in the list of subscribers to the first edition of Dryden's Virgil the name is spelt "Saintgeon." In that same subscribers' list I find, on different pages, "Lewson Gore" and "Levison Gower." Which is correct? Tell me, my Lord Ronald. It is fashionable to call Mr. Mainwaring "Mr. Mannering;" but do we write Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mainwaring?" Why "Chumley" for Cholmondely, "Marchbanks" for Majoribanks, "Keys" for Caius, and "Maudlin" for Magdalen? These are mysteries; but pray, is there any profounder mundane mystery than Fashion herself?

The advocates of "Rarf" as against Ralph have, some people may contend, Butler on their side. See "Hudibras," Canto I., verse 457-8:—

A Squire he had whose name was Ralph,
That in th' adventure went his half.

And again, Sheridan, in his epitaph on the Baronet's lady's lapdog, wrote—

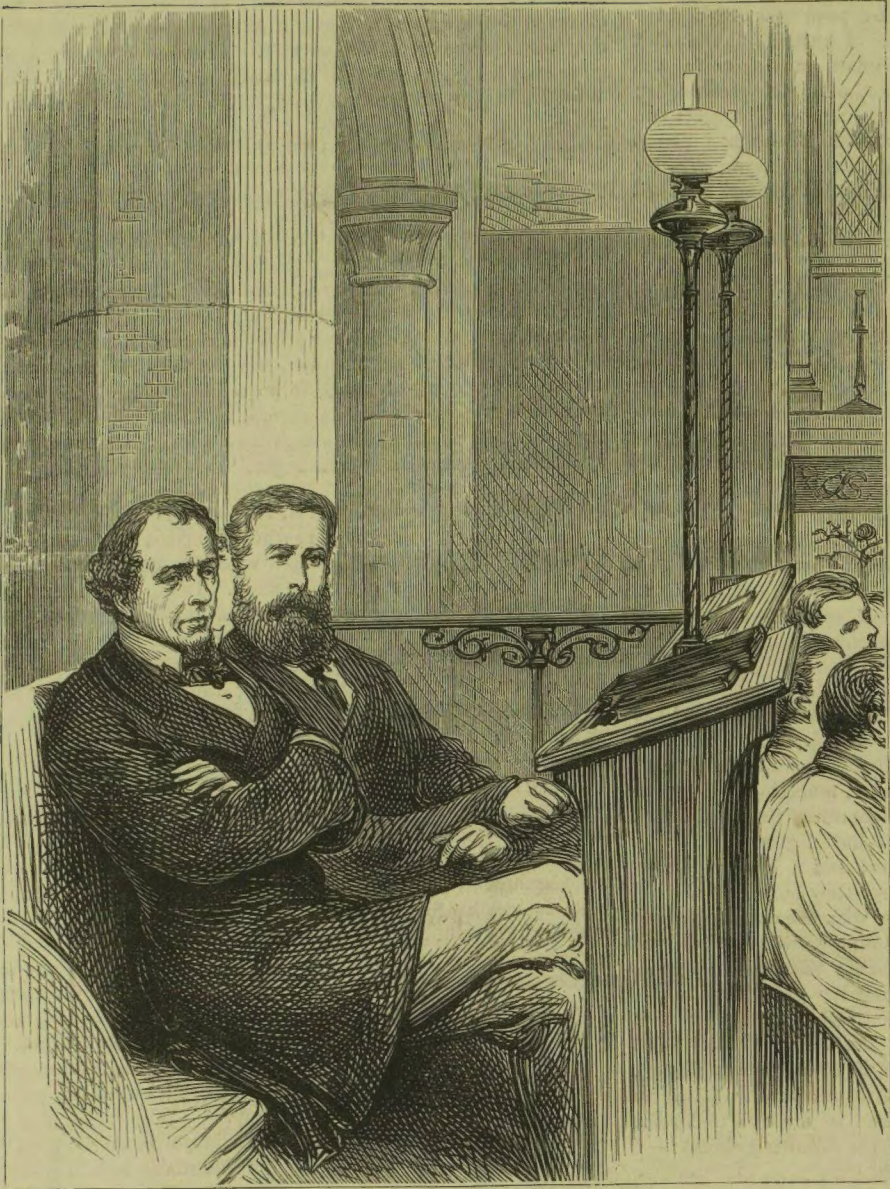
Poor Jim!
Sorry for him.
I'd rather by half
It had been Sir Ralph.

But how do we know that in Butler or even Sheridan's time "half" was pronounced in its broadest form as "harf;" in its semi-broad form, with diæresis on the a, hāf as in laugh, or, as most Americans pronounce it, "hāaf"? Pope makes "tea" rhyme with "tay;" but it is only very unfashionable people nowadays who speak of "a cup of tay." As for "Rafe," I remember it as a fashionable affectation when I was quite a little boy; such a pronunciation is, I take it, no more defensible than "Hahyet," instead of "Harriet." Georgina or Georgiana is a moot point, I believe.

I went to Drury-Lane on Monday night to see the first appearance in London of the justly celebrated American actor Mr. John M'Cullough. The play was Sheridan Knowles's fine old crusted tragedy of "Virginia"—about as wearisome a play as any that I am acquainted with—and the Roman Father was, of course, played by the American tragedian. It was a very clever performance; and, to judge from the demonstrations of the audience, a highly successful one. Mr. M'Cullough was admirably supported by Mr. John Ryder as Dentatus, and by Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Servia; and Miss Lydia Cowell (the inimitable "Bunch") was very pathetic as that most interesting and shockingly treated of schoolgirls, Virginia. I shall have a sufficiency to say about all three, ladies and gentlemen, next week in the "Playhouses;" but this present week, what with the Earl of Beaconsfield's funeral and the Private Views of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Galleries, I may say "ditto" to the French lady who wrote to a female friend, "Don't come to dinner this week, for I have had to discharge my cook for intemperance; I am having the drawing-room re-carpeted; my daughter has eloped with a Parsee law-student; my husband has broken his leg; I have just received a telegram to state that Aunt Judy is not expected to live; *et enfin je ne sais plus sur quel pied danser*." Virginia was admirably placed on the stage. That almost "goes without saying" in a theatre which is under the management of Mr. Augustus Harris.

G. A. S.

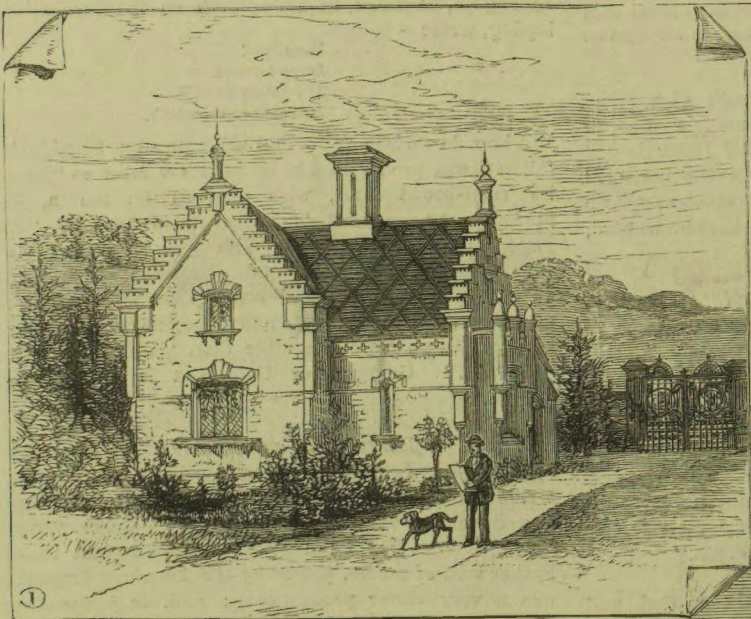
Mr. Hugh Shield, M.P., of the North-Eastern Circuit, and Mr. Whitehorne, Mr. W. W. Karslake, Mr. J. Rigby, and Mr. R. Romer, of the Chancery Bar, have been appointed Queen's Counsel.



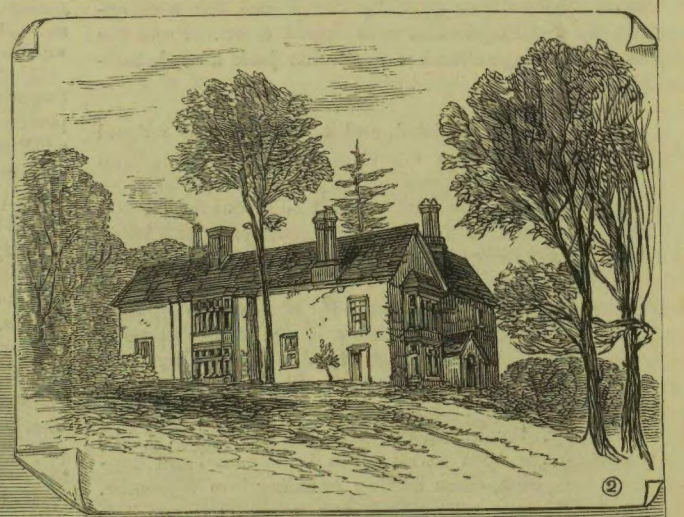
LORD BEACONSFIELD AT CHURCH.



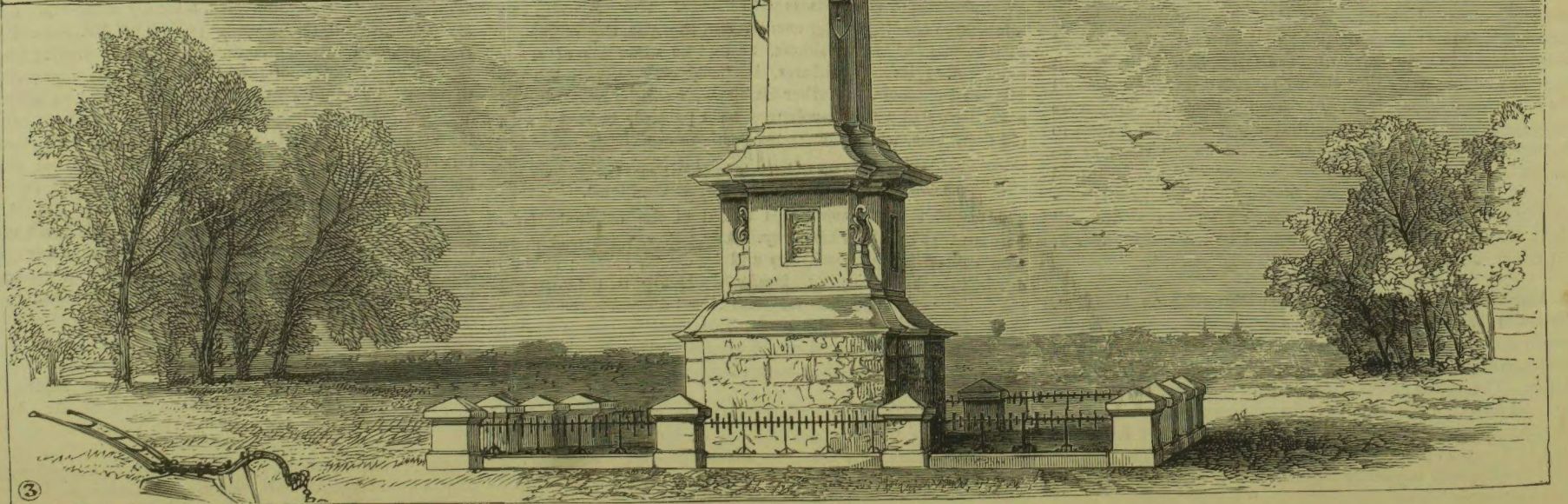
THE PORCH, HUGHENDEN LODGE: LORD BEACONSFIELD READING HIS LETTERS.



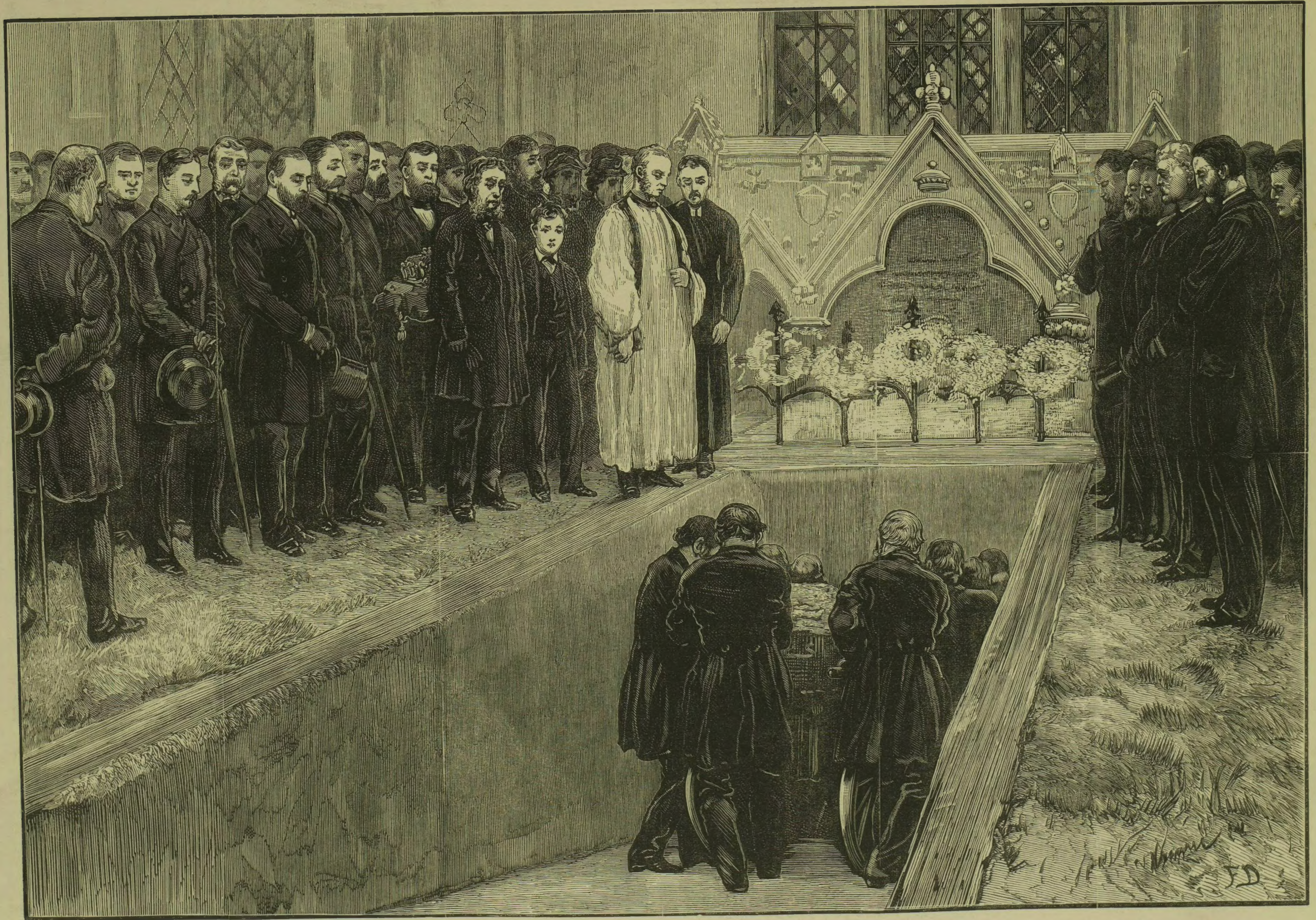
1. LODGE GATE, HUGHENDEN.



2. THE VICARAGE, HUGHENDEN.



3. MONUMENT IN HUGHENDEN PARK TO THE MEMORY OF ISAAC DISRAELI AND VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD.



FUNERAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT HUGHENDEN CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

FUNERAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The mortal remains of the late Earl of Beaconsfield were interred on Tuesday afternoon in the churchyard of Hughenden, close to his country house, two miles from High Wycombe. It was not till after his marriage that Lord Beaconsfield became by purchase Lord of the Manor of Hughenden, although it is usual to associate his possession of this ancient hereditament in Buckinghamshire with his father's residence at Bradenham, in the same immediate neighbourhood. Isaac D'Israeli, who married during the lifetime of the elder Benjamin Disraeli, his father, lived for many years chiefly in London, but removed to Bradenham House in 1830. The house was then in Chancery, and had been let to various tenants. Hughenden is an adjoining manor, partly in the same hundred of Desborough, and, partly in Aylesbury hundred. It has a distinguished history of its own, which has been illustrated at great pains by the antiquary John Norris, who preceded Lord Beaconsfield in his occupation of the manor-house. Remains of a Roman burying-place were found upon the manorial demesne in 1828. The name "Deadman-Dane's bottom" applied to one of the deep valleys between two clay-covered chalk hills which form the undulating scenery of the neighbourhood, is traditionally said to record a great battle between Saxons and Danes, in which a company of Britons on the march gave their assistance to the Saxon churls and helped them to defeat the invaders. By prescriptive right, for which this legend was perhaps framed to account, the Welsh drovers, on their way with cattle from the principality to the London markets, long claimed to depasture their herds freely on the heath or common land, Wycombe-heath and Pennwood, near the valley. The manor is mentioned in Domesday Book, and the tenure as that which Queen Edith had holden before the Conquest, when for all dues (in the Confessor's time) it was rated at £7. In Henry I.'s time the manor, then called Hychenden, was in the hands of Geoffrey de Clinton, King's Chamberlain, and in the same reign was held by Nigel di Albini, from whose family it passed by marriage to the Earls of Arundel (Pitz Alans), and from them, in the time of Henry VI., through Ursula, daughter of Bartholomew Collingridge, heir-general of Arundel, to Geoffrey Dornor, of West Wycombe, in right of whom it became an appanage of the Lords Dornor. Another manor in the parish was owned in the eighteenth century by the last John Hampden, twenty-fourth hereditary lord of Great Hampden, a famous Buckinghamshire name perpetuated by the Trevors, Viscounts Hampden. The interest of the Dornors in Hughenden was confirmed and augmented by a grant from Henry VIII. of the manor and the rectory, described as late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Kenilworth. In 1707, on the death of the Earl of Carnarvon, the manor of Hughenden passed with his eldest daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, a descendant of whom sold it to Charles Savage, merchant of London, who was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1742, from whom it came by inheritance to the first John Norris, nephew of Samuel Savage, brother of Charles, in 1775, and so through Ellen, Countess of Conyngham, niece of the Savages, to the second John Norris, the antiquary.

Hughenden Manor House, which stands at the head of finely-timbered slopes, high above the Wycombe valley, is a modernised edifice, uniformly whitened on all sides, but suggesting, by the forms of its architecture, that some parts of the building may be older than the rest, and that originally the brick and stone work would have presented some variety of colour. It is a square building, with two square wings, which stands on a hill sheltered by well-grown plantations, with younger plantations of firs in the park. Great patches of white anemones, violets, and primroses diversify the terraces in which the grounds descend. Through the park a swift stream races to join the Wye; and in the park itself stands St. Michael's Church, two or three minutes' walk from the house, just outside the walls of which the lord of the manor is now buried. In approaching from High Wycombe, the first conspicuous object which strikes the eye is the obelisk erected on a neighbouring hill by the late Viscountess Beaconsfield to the memory of Isaac Disraeli, her husband's father. An inscription in memory of her now occupies one slab at its base, another slab records the fame of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and there are still two sides vacant. This is in a clear space between two woods on the estate called Great and Little Tinkers; another height is crowned by the Millfield-wood. The road to the house goes through the park for some distance up the hill; that to the church enters it about a hundred yards from the sacred building by a lodge kept by an old woodman and his wife pensioned off in this cottage by the late Earl.

The principal front of the mansion, looking to the west away from the town of High Wycombe, is approached by a carriage drive, that sweeps round well-planned plots of landscape gardening. On this side of the house, in front of which the Prince of Wales planted a tree during his two days' visit, last year, is the drawing-room, containing more than one gracious memorial of the Queen. The library side, or east front, of the mansion, with a broad, conservatory-like porch of ironwork and glass, adorned with statuary and shrubs, and with a trailing wisteria, looks upon a beautiful terrace, with a central flight of steps, descending to the lawn. On the lawn here are the two fir-trees, planted respectively by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Earl in December, 1877. Peacocks, for which the park and lawns of Hughenden are famed, strut and scream in this precinct of the domain. From the principal front, on the west, to the terraced side of the house, passing along by the north wing, the path lies through an archway, cut in a screen of box-trees, and trimmed with all the formal precision of Dutch gardening. The glass porch gives entrance to a light and spacious hall, which communicates both with the library and the drawing-room.

The interior of the library is shown in one of our illustrations. A strong personal interest belongs to the library, the room which the Earl of Beaconsfield, when he had finished his morning's work in his study in the upper part of the house, inhabited for the rest of the day; the room in which he knew the place of every volume on the shelves, and could pick out any book he wanted. It is more gaily decorated than libraries often are, with yellow furniture, a Dresden cabinet of china, and a luxurious sofa and easy-chairs, and it opens on a delightful lawn. The library is chiefly rich in historical works, but contains also a good collection of ancient classical and French literature. The French *Revue des Deux Mondes* was always carefully studied by the late statesman, with the current English reviews and newspapers. Only a portion of the 5000 volumes selected by the late Earl from his father's collection of 25,000 are to be found in this library. The walls are decorated only with two drawings, in Indian ink, of the late Earl's reception at the University of Glasgow, of which he was installed Lord Rector in 1873. They were executed by the wife of one of the Professors, and contain clever portraits of Lord Beaconsfield. Another portrait of the late Earl as a young man, very similar to Maelise's etching of Disraeli the

Younger, hangs in the hall just outside, and close to it is the portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Beaconsfield's companion at the Congress of Berlin. On the opposite wall hangs the portrait of the late Earl of Stanhope with an open book in his hand, as befitted the historian and president of the Society of Antiquaries. The hall and staircase are thickly studded with other portraits of the friends of the late statesman—Earl Cairns, the late and the present Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Orford, Napoleon III., George Smyth (Lord Strangford), James Clay, and the first Lord Lytton, whose portrait was presented by his son. Here also are the painted bust of Lady Blessington, a portrait of the present Lady Derby, and one of the late Lord Lyndhurst, by Count D'Orsay, presented to its late owner by the Carlton Club. Count D'Orsay's own portrait hangs in the hall, and at the foot of the stairs is the portrait of Lord Byron, near that of Mr. Montagu Corry, now Lord Rowton. Lord Ossington, Lord Bradford (Lord Chamberlain under the late Administration), and many others are also represented on the walls.

The drawing-room, which is opposite to the library, contains a half-length portrait of her Majesty, a Royal gift to Lord Beaconsfield on his seventieth birthday. A bronze statuette of her Majesty sitting at her spinning-wheel—the implement being a minutely accurate working model—was wont to be displayed in this room, also another of the Queen's gifts, a large volume of Goethe's "Faust," in a cover of oxydised silver, bearing in relief scenes and figures in illustration of the poem. In the panel of the chimney-piece is a portrait of Viscountess Beaconsfield, the oval frame of which is surmounted by her coronet.

There is no village of Hughenden, but there is one row of cottages within the park gates; and the parish comprises hamlets on Nap Hill, and several farm-houses. The church presents just now a somewhat modern appearance, for, with the consent of the late Earl, it was rebuilt, at a cost of about £6000, by Mr. James Searight, the father-in-law of the present Vicar. When restored, in 1874, the sacred building was enlarged on the north side, by the removal of its ancient tower, with walls 4 ft. thick. The new belfry is at the north-west corner of the church, and accords fairly with the character of the building, which, however, retains but little of its Norman and Early English origin. There are within the ancient walls and under the modern roof many convincing evidences, however, of the venerable character of the original structure. Here is the stone effigy of the Crusader, Richard de Montfort, son of the famous Baron who may be called the author of the Magna Charta. Here, too, are the hewn, time-worn stone images of warriors of the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., and some upon whose tombs the inscriptions have been obliterated by relentless Time. The Rev. H. Blagden, the Vicar, believes that the old church was reared at the time of the Conquest. The windows, some with stained glass in them, others plain, are all new. One is a memorial gift to the church. It commemorates a young soldier, Sir William Young, killed in the Crimea. On his death, at the age of twenty-one, the baronetcy reverted to his brother George, a youth of nineteen; and he, too, fell shortly after in the same campaign, and is commemorated in the second division of the window. It is by the hand of the third brother, and present Baronet, Sir Charles Young, that the pious memorial is raised. Their father's tomb is in the churchyard. Our illustration shows the seat within the choir which was regularly occupied by the late Earl when he was in residence at Hughenden.

The family vault of Lord Beaconsfield, in which his body was laid on Tuesday, is at the east end of the church, and outside the building, in the churchyard. The grassy slope overlying it has been railed off; and built against the church wall there are three red granite slabs, two small ones, and a large one between them. On the central slab is inscribed, in letters of gold, the following:—

"In memory of Mary Ann Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, for thirty-three years the wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of this Manor, Ob. Dec. 15, 1872." On the slab to the right is the following:—

"In memory of James Disraeli, Esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and third son of Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, in this county, author of 'Curiosities of Literature,' Ob. Dec. 3, 1868." On the left-hand slab are the words:—

"In memory of Sarah Brydges Wil'ams, relict of James Brydges Willyams, of Carnanton, in the county of Cornwall, and Colonel of the Royal Cornish Militia. She died at Torquay 11th Nov., 1863, and was buried, at her desire, in this vault."

On Saturday night, at an hour when any popular gathering was impossible, Lord Beaconsfield's body was removed from his London house, 19, Curzon-street, Mayfair, and was conveyed to High Wycombe. Throughout the whole of Saturday a crowd had waited before the house, but by midnight it had gradually dispersed, and then the opportunity was taken. It was a quarter to one o'clock on Sunday morning when a plain hearse, drawn by a single horse, drew up at the door of the deceased Earl's residence, and the coffin it contained was taken within doors. After a short interval, another vehicle, to which a pair of horses were harnessed, arrived at the house, and the coffin, containing the shell, was carried out and placed inside. It was covered with plain black cloth, and bore the brief inscription engraved on the inner shell. A few minutes later the attendants brought out the floral offerings which had lain beside the body, since the Tuesday of his death, and deposited these on the coffin. The hearse drove off to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, followed by a cab containing Baum, the deceased Earl's confidential servant. The procession went by Park-lane, Edgware-road, and Praed-street to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting. Without delay the hearse was placed on a carriage-truck, and the train left for High Wycombe at twenty-five minutes past two. Only a small knot of people witnessed the removal from Curzon-street, and as the hearse passed along the streets few among the spectators were made aware that it contained the remains of the deceased statesman. At High Wycombe, when the special train arrived, there were at the station two or three representatives of the newspaper press, a few necessary officials of the railway, Mr. Hunt, the undertaker, and not a single inhabitant of Wycombe besides. The funeral horses were soon harnessed to the sombre carriage, which proceeded without loss of time to complete its journey to Hughenden. Lord Rowton and the two executors, Sir Philip Rose and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, had preceded the coffin and its attendant party, and had reached Wycombe the evening before at about six o'clock. At four o'clock on Sunday morning, the coffin was brought into Hughenden House, and was placed in the large drawing-room or saloon, already described.

At the Sunday morning service in the church, which was attended by Lord Rowton and the two executors above named, there was a full congregation. The Easter decorations, supplied by plants from Lord Beaconsfield's garden, were still unchanged. White hyacinths flowered round the font; green ferns, marguerites, and white cyclamens stood in pots on

the window-sills; the altar was flanked by white and rose-coloured blossoms. The texts, in white letters on red ground, affixed to the plain white walls all told the Easter lesson of the immortality of the soul. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Blagden, chose for his sermon a verse which illustrates the same doctrine—"That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die" (I. Corinthians xv. 36). The organ was played by Mrs. Blagden, the Vicar's wife. The Kyrie chosen by her for this occasion was Schubert's No. 2; and the Credo was by Marbeck. Two hymns were sung, which, like the second Lesson, the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, bore specially on the event that was in all minds. The first hymn was the 140th, which is founded on the verse of Revelations, "I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore." The second was that beginning, "Days and moments, quickly flying, blend the living with the dead."

Preparations for the interment in the churchyard were continued on Monday, and the vault was opened, but without removing the grass above it, or the low cast-iron railing. An inclined plane, about 5 ft. wide, had been cut for a length or 20 ft., till, on reaching the front of the vault, which is on a level with that part of the churchyard, the trench was 8 ft. deep. Two slabs had closed the vault; and, these being removed, the three coffins which have been at different times deposited within could now be seen. That of Viscountess Beaconsfield is on the right hand. The flowers heaped upon it on that rainy day of December, 1872, when she was borne thither with all the simplicity of a village funeral, remained there, withered, but perfectly recognisable, leaf for leaf, and bloom for bloom, as what they were when freshly placed upon the lid. The Right Honourable Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks, a peeress in her own right, having been raised to that honour by her Majesty, in 1868, was the only daughter of Captain John Viney Evans, R.N., of Bramford-Speke, near Exeter, and niece of General Sir James Viney, K.C.B., of Tainton Manor, Gloucestershire. She was married, first, to Mr. Wyndham Lewis, and secondly to his colleague and successor in the representation of Maidstone, the late Earl of Beaconsfield, then, and throughout his wife's life, Mr. Disraeli. On the left-hand of the vault are two coffins, the lower containing the remains of Mrs. Brydges Willyams, for whom the vault was first made. This lady, it is well known, was an ardent admirer of Mr. Disraeli's writings and speeches, and testified her esteem by the bequest to him of all her property, amounting to £40,000. Above reposes the body of Mr. James Disraeli; and the space on the floor of the vault, between these coffins, on the one hand, and Lady Beaconsfield's remains on the other, has now been filled by the coffin of Lord Beaconsfield. The works in the graveyard have been duly carried out; under the directions of Mr. Lewis Broughton, of High Wycombe.

In the meantime, other hands were busy in preparing the interior of the church for the funeral ceremony. Large quantities of choice flowers had been sent from London by a great benefactor of the parish of Hughenden, Mr. Searight, of Lancaster-gate, father of the Vicar's wife. The Easter decorations which had faded, were removed to make way for the fresh and rare blooms that had reached the vicarage. Many beautiful wreaths had been brought thither, as well as to the manor-house

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

On Tuesday, between three and four in the afternoon, Lord Beaconsfield's body was solemnly deposited in the vault, after the reading of the burial service in the church, in the presence of a large congregation, which included many illustrious and distinguished persons. Amongst these were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold; several of the Foreign Ambassadors, including the French, Russian, and German Ambassadors, and Musurus Pasha; the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cairns, Earl Lytton, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other leading members of the last Conservative Ministry; the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough; the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abergavenny; the Earl of Derby, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Dalkeith, Earl Percy, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Carrington, and many other peers; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William Harcourt, two of the present Cabinet Ministers, with other members of Parliament, Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. J. E. Millais, of the Royal Academy. The Queen was represented by Prince Leopold, with her Private Secretary, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Lord Bridport. On behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh, of Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Cambridge, the funeral was attended by their equerries or other gentlemen of their household. Mr. Gladstone had intended to be present, but was, at the last hour, before the special train started from London, detained by important official business. Earl Granville and the Earl of Carnarvon were prevented, by passing ill health, from attending the funeral.

The Prince of Wales, who had been expected to leave town by the Royal train at 1.20, started earlier in a saloon carriage which was attached to the 12.45 special train. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Hamilton and Colonel Teesdale. He was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, upon whom Captain Alfred Egerton was in attendance; and by Prince Leopold, who was attended by Captain Waller; Lord Colville of Culross, representing the Princess of Wales.

At High Wycombe their Royal Highnesses were received by Lord Carrington and Mr. Wheeler, Mayor of Wycombe, and conducted by them and the Hon. Rupert and William Carrington to Wycombe Abbey, where they stayed to luncheon, driving thence the two miles to Hughenden Manor, which was reached soon after three. Meanwhile the Royal special left Paddington at 1.20, conveying the representatives of foreign and English Princes and the greater number of the statesmen and public personages who took part in the ceremony.

When they entered Hughenden Manor House, they found that the coffin had been brought out of the saloon into the corridor, and the white pall in which it had stood from Sunday was removed. Instead of the pall, it was covered with white flowers, roses, camellias, eucharis, gardenias, stephanotis, and great arm lilies, with a few azaleas and white orchids. The Princes first set the example of laying upon the coffin additional offerings of floral beauty.

The Queen had testified her regret and esteem for Lord Beaconsfield by sending a wreath of wild primroses, such as he delighted to see blooming on the grassy banks of Hughenden Park. On a card affixed to this wreath was written, in her Majesty's own handwriting, "His favourite flowers; from Osborne, a tribute of affection and regret from Queen Victoria." The wreath was placed upon the coffin by Prince Leopold on behalf of her Majesty. The flowers had been gathered that morning in the beautiful lawns of Osborne, and the wreath was sent by special messenger. Her Majesty gave also another wreath, but this one of everlasting flowers and bay-leaves. On the ends of the white satin bow with which this wreath was

tied were a few words embroidered in gold—on one, "From Queen Victoria," on the other, "A mark of true affection, friendship, and regret." The Prince of Wales placed with his own hands upon the coffin two wreaths of white roses and camellias, saying as he did so, "This is from myself, and this from the Princess of Wales." The Prince of Wales's wreath bore the inscription, "From his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—a tribute of friendship and affection," and the writing was that of his Royal Highness. The Duke of Connaught laid upon the coffin a wreath from the Duchess of Connaught, on which a few violets showed their scented petals, among white camellias and eucharis. It bore the inscription, "A token of regret and respect from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught." Prince Leopold offered on his own part a wreath bearing the words, "A mark of friendship and respect from Leopold." Also upon the coffin there was laid an *immortelle* of pure white flowers, inscribed, "A mark of respect from Beatrice." Other wreaths from the Royal family were—one which bore a card on which the words were written, "A mark of esteem from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge;" a wreath from Prince and Princess Christian, inscribed, "A token of deepest respect, gratitude, and affection from Prince and Princess Christian;" from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, marked, "A last tribute of affection, regret, and admiration from Mary Adelaide." The Baron von Pawel Rammingen attended the funeral, and brought a wreath from his wife, Princess Frederica.

When these floral offerings had been laid on the coffin the funeral procession was formed, to walk from the house, a short distance through the garden and park, to the church. First came the valet Baum, bearing upon a crimson cushion the coronet of the deceased Earl, the Garter and the collar of the Garter shining in gold and enamel, and the jewel of the Order. Next followed the coffin, with its wreaths, upon a bier, wheeled by nine labourers from the estate, directed by the undertaker's men. The chief mourners followed next. They were, first, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Deputy Clerk of the Parliament, sole surviving brother of the deceased, with Master Coningsby Disraeli, his son, a Charterhouse boy of fourteen years old, upon whom the Manor of Hughenden is entailed by the late Earl's will. Lord Rowton, the literary trustee of Lord Beaconsfield; and Lord Barrington, his faithful companion during the last illness and his colleague in office, came next, preceding Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, M.P., and Sir Philip Rose, his executors.

After the chief mourners, came the Princes of the Royal family. The Prince of Wales had on his right the Duke of Connaught and on his left was Prince Leopold. They were immediately succeeded by Sir Henry Ponsonby and Lord Bridport, of her Majesty's household. Next came Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, representing the Duke of Edinburgh; Captain the Hon. C. G. C. Eliot, Captain Collins, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Hamilton, Colonel Teesdale, Captain the Hon. Alfred Egerton, and Captain Waller, who completed that part of the procession which started from the north or front of the house. From the south terrace, passing under the arch of closely set foliage at the side of the mansion, came the large assembly of noblemen and gentlemen, headed by Musurus Pasha, conspicuous in his fez, who walked side by side with Count Münster, the Ambassador of Germany. A number of the Hughenden tenantry, and most of the deceased's servants also took part in the procession.

When the hedge which flanks a part of the garden had been passed, the way was bordered by the Buckinghamshire Volunteers in dark green uniform. Behind them stood, on the sloping sides of the path, several rows of spectators all bareheaded, as those who walked in the procession were. Men and boys had clambered into the trees on each side to see over the rest of the people. The procession passed in silence into the churchyard, where many residents in the neighbourhood were collected. Here the Wycombe Volunteer Fire Brigade kept the ground, though little was needed to restrain the throng, which was orderly and reverent.

The procession entered the church, where, on the north side of the chancel, where the late Earl by right as the lord of the manor used to sit, the chief mourners sat, but leaving his place vacant. Nearest the congregation were Mr. Ralph Disraeli and his son; opposite were the Princes of the Royal Family. On the vacant seat of the late Earl was laid a wreath of gardenias and maidenhair fern, and a cross, formed of the eucharis, leant against the back of the seat. Beneath the ground glass of the main east window the gold cross of the altar gleamed, having on each side of it a row of glass vases with a single eucharis in each, and above them white medallions formed of eucharis and lilies of the valley, inclosing crosses of gardenias, stephanotis, and camellias. A violet altar-cloth replaced in part the crimson and elaborately worked cloth which adorns the little church; but some of the decoration of the brighter cloth was allowed to be visible at the sides. The chancel was in gloom, but the sun threw coloured lights upon the seats of the Ambassadors through the stained glass of the first south window. The low rails of the screen were adorned with flowers and ferns.

In the middle of the chancel the coffin, covered with its snow-white blooms, rested on its bier. The two churchwardens, holding staves in their hands, stood motionless at the screen as the service proceeded; and the church was chiefly filled by those who had followed in the procession. At the west end were a few ladies seated near the font, which was thickly set out with white hyacinths, lilies of the valley, French fern, and green maidenhair.

The organ, played by Mrs. Blagden, softly gave Beethoven's Funeral March of a Hero as the coffin was borne up the centre of the church. The Rev. H. Blagden, the Vicar, read the order for the burial of the dead, and when he ended the first part with the solemn words, "Our labour is not in vain in the Lord," the music of "O rest in the Lord!" rose slowly in sounds of gradually augmenting volume while the bearers raised the coffin and bore it into the open air.

The bier was now placed in the churchyard, opposite the entrance to the vault. The turf above the vault was entirely covered with white wreaths and crosses, at the head one sent by the Junior Carlton Club, with the words, "Respectful memory from the Junior Carlton Club." Another cross had attached to it the motto, now in a new sense applicable to the life of the statesman who has found repose, "Peace with honour." The bier being wheeled down the inclined plane, Mr. Blagden uttered the final sentences, and the body of Lord Beaconsfield was laid side by side with that of his wife. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold had stood by the side of the open grave while the concluding portion of the ceremony was being performed. They now advanced down the steps to the opening of the vault and stood a little while gazing into it. After they had turned away, many others took a last view of the coffin. The Queen's wreath having been brought out the vault was closed, and the process of filling again with earth the trench which had given access to it was commenced.

A solid silver casket, weighing about two pounds and a half, and long in the possession of the Disraeli family, was placed in the coffin. It contains a likeness (coloured) of the late Earl. The casket was sent to Sheffield in order that it

might be soldered and then covered with a strong plate of nickel silver. The latter preserves the silver and renders it practically indestructible. The casket is devoid of ornament. On the lid is the following inscription:—"This casket contains a recent likeness of the late Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield. April, 1881." The casket is placed between the inner and outer shells of the coffin.

The company then returned to the house. In the saloon where the coffin had been placed the Prince of Wales and his Royal brothers, and the chief mourners, including the executors, with a few others, assembled to hear the will read. Mr. P. F. Rose, the solicitor of the late Earl, gave a summary of its provisions.

Their Royal Highnesses were conducted through the principal apartments by Lord Rowton, and saw many interesting memorials, including the gallery of portraits. They drove away to catch the 5.30 special train, accompanied by all the mourners, and leaving no one but servants in Hughenden Manor.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S WILL.

In this will, which is dated Dec. 16, 1878, the late Earl bequeaths all his personal estate, including the copyright of his works, to his executors upon trust that they shall convert it into money, and, after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, apply the residue in the manner subsequently directed. The Manor of Hughenden, with the mansion-house, grounds, and appurtenances, the advowson of the church, and all his landed property in the county of Bucks, are bequeathed to Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of Mr. Ralph Disraeli; after Coningsby's decease, to his sons; with remainder to the other sons of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who may be hereafter born; and failing them, successively to the three daughters, Dorothy, Sybil Isabella, and Marguerite Katherine, of his brother Ralph, and their children. Whoever becomes possessed of Hughenden under this will shall take the name of Disraeli only. The trees on the estates are not to be cut down. The mansion and estate may be let during the minority of the heir, which extends to the age of twenty-six years, and the rents applied for the permanent improvement of the property. If they grant leases the trustees are to reserve "the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten without taking any premium." The trustees may sell any portion of the estate, except Hughenden Manor and its grounds, and with the proceeds purchase other freehold or copyhold hereditaments, or discharge any mortgages. A discretion is given them to make a selection from the contents of Hughenden House of articles to be held as heirlooms. The bequest of the papers of the late Earl to Lord Rowton is in the following terms:—

"I give and bequeath to my friend and private secretary, Montagu Corry, Esq., all the letters, papers, and documents, whether of a private or of a public character, and whether in print or in manuscript; and also the manuscript of any writings published or composed by me of which I shall die possessed; and also all the manuscripts and papers of my late father, Isaac Disraeli, Esq., upon the trusts hereinafter declared concerning the same. I hereby request the said Montagu Corry, with all convenient speed after my death, to collect, or aid in collecting, the said documents; and I hereby, relying on the discretion of the said Montagu Corry, do authorise and request him to destroy any of the said documents, or any part thereof, as he in the absolute exercise of such discretion shall think ought to be destroyed. I give to the said Montagu Corry full discretion with regard to the publication of all or any of such documents, leaving to him to decide as to the time and mode of publication. And as many of the said documents are connected with my official and public life, and contain matters bearing on the character and conduct of contemporary statesmen, and on affairs which it may be of importance to the public interest should not be prematurely or indiscreetly disclosed, I give the above discretion to the said Montagu Corry, in the full assurance that he will scrupulously respect every confidence reposed in me, and will cause or allow nothing to be published calculated to do injury to the public service, or to inflict needless pain on the living or on the families of the dead. And I especially and expressly desire and direct that no portion of my correspondence with her Majesty Queen Victoria shall be published or made known until the said Montagu Corry shall have ascertained and shall have satisfied himself that no objection is entertained to such use of the said correspondence on the part of her Majesty herself during her life, or after her death on the part of those who may, in the belief of the said Montagu Corry, be likely to be conversant with her wishes and opinions on the subject."

Our Illustrations this week comprise one of the back drawing-room of Lord Beaconsfield's town-house, No. 19, Curzon-street, the room in which he died, and where he had been accustomed to transact private business; and several views at Hughenden, the Manor-house, the Church, and the Vicarage; and the Monument erected by Lady Beaconsfield to the memory of Isaac Disraeli. The interior of the Library at Hughenden, with Lord Beaconsfield sitting there, a letter in his hand, in an attitude of meditation, is the subject of our larger Engraving. He was in the habit also of walking to the Lodge at the Park Gate to meet the servant who brought his bag of letters from the post, when Lord Beaconsfield would often sit down in the porch to open his letters, as shown in one of our Illustrations. Another represents him, with Lord Rowton, occupying his own seat in the church of Hughenden.

The Polytechnic Institution is not to be closed, as has been suggested. A new board of directors has been formed, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is to be the chairman. There are to be Saturday afternoon readings; and Mrs. Stirling, Miss Glynn, and others have been engaged.

At a meeting of the South Wales Institute, held at Cardiff on the 21st inst., a paper on the Ironstone of South Wales was discussed, and the meeting came to the conclusion that the native ironstone of Wales was practically a thing of the past, and that foreign hematite iron ores rendered the present and future use of the ore impossible.

The question of compensation to agricultural tenants was discussed at a crowded meeting of the members of the Devonshire Club, held at Exeter yesterday week, and presided over by Sir John Kennaway, M.P. The speakers included Sir Thomas Acland, who explained the bill he introduced into the House of Commons for securing compensation to agricultural tenants. It was generally admitted that legislation on the lines of that measure would be most desirable in the interests of all concerned.—Lord Brabourne stated at a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance at Canterbury last Saturday that he meant to become a member of that body. He sympathised with most of its objects, but advised that great caution was necessary to steer its way correctly. He held that certain burdens should be removed from the land, seeing that they were imposed when the farmers were specially favoured by the Legislature, and that now they were no longer specially favoured.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 26.

About Tunis and the Bey and Tabarka you probably know more in London than we do here. The French journals have made a great fuss about the correspondents that they have sent to the seat of war, and one of the provincial journals announces that it has secured the invaluable services of a Kroumir chief, a former friend of the editor in his roving days. Generally I have observed that a French war correspondent's despatches contain, first of all, an announcement that the news previously sent by other correspondents is all false, then an announcement that he has been admitted to the officers' mess, and is on the best terms with the big-wigs and the commander-in-chief. The correspondent concludes by promising to send full details of everything the following day, signs his name and "fizzles out," never to be heard of again. Under such conditions it is not easy to obtain news. Besides, the staff of the French army has compelled the newspaper correspondents to sign a declaration that they will not transmit any information to their journals without submitting it to the commander of the expedition, under penalty of court-martial. The only thing left for the Parisians to do is to make fun of General Farre. Meanwhile, it appears that operations have begun in earnest on the Tunisian frontier. Yesterday the French ironclad *Surveillante* bombarded and destroyed the Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarka. The French troops occupied the island this morning.

For the moment the Parisians have turned their attention from Tunis, the abuses of the War Office, and questions such as that of the nature of patriotism, which have of late been much discussed, to other and lighter topics. Last night the notabilities of politics and literature were summoned to the Théâtre Français to hear the first performance of a new prose comedy, in three acts, by M. Ed. Pailleron, entitled "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie." As regards plot and situations, this comedy is not of transcendent merit, but it is very witty both in conception and dialogue. It is a stinging satire on the manners of the day; and, above all, many of the characters can be readily identified with living models, a fact which always helps the success—at least, the ephemeral success, of a book or a play, thanks to the omnipotence of gossip and *papotoques*. The section of society where boredom and ennui flourish in all their forms is the salon of Philaminte, Countess de Cérans. In her salon the *savant* Saint-Réault discourses upon the Vedās, poets read their five-act tragedies, and the incomparable Trissotin-Bellac, the ladies' philosopher, the darling of the fair sex, holds forth to an admiring audience on the transcendent theory of pure love. It is terribly tiresome, but nevertheless the Countess de Cérans keeps the key of the Academy and smooths the way for aspiring diplomatists and ambitious sub-prefects. In real life, I need hardly say, the Countess de Cérans is called Madame Edmond Adam, and in Trissotin-Bellac it requires no great sorcerer to see the eclectic philosopher, M. Caro. I will not push indiscretion further.

M. Pailleron has presented us with a nineteenth century edition of Molière's "Femmes Savantes." On the first night the piece was received with enthusiasm, and it promises to be a complete success.

The Princess de Sagan, whom the Prince of Wales never fails to visit when he comes to Paris, gave a dinner and a grand fête on Sunday last for the first time this season. The Princess has been in a bad state of health all the winter, and her hôtel, one of the last houses of the high aristocracy that has retained its former splendour, has been closed. Amongst the guests last Sunday were Lord and Lady Lytton.

On Thursday last M. Gambetta made a speech at the Trocadéro at the closing sitting of the Educational League, an organisation founded by M. Jean Macé, for the diffusion of unsectarian and non-political instruction. M. Gambetta highly eulogised the League, and spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Republic, which would obtain its full development only by the enlightenment of the nation. The great necessity for France was more schools. The education to be dispensed ought, said M. Gambetta, to be entirely secular and subject to the influence of no dogma. This purely positive and scientific education was to be supplemented by moral teaching, which could be best imparted by women.

The annual session of the Councils General opened throughout France to-day. It is expected that a great number of them will before closing give their opinion on the *scrutin de liste*.

M. Léon Say and the chief engineer of the Northern of France Railway Company inspected the works connected with the Channel Tunnel at Calais on Sunday, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in the undertaking.

At an election on Sunday at Bar-sur-Seine, in the department of the Aube, M. Doyen, a Republican, was elected deputy by 7403 votes against 5380 polled by the candidate of the Right.

During the week, indeed, a certain amount of attention has been given to educational questions, owing to the annual meeting of the pedagogic congress at the Sorbonne. This congress is composed of delegates elected by all the primary schoolmasters, two for each department. In addressing the schoolmasters, M. Jules Ferry spoke in the same strain as M. Gambetta. The State, he said, wished the schoolmaster and the priest to live in peace and to respect each other's frontiers. The schoolmaster ought to observe neutrality in politics as in religion. The congress unanimously voted a resolution hoping that the law on compulsory and secular education would be voted.

I call the attention of English bibliophiles to the splendid works that are now being issued by the printer and publisher A. Quantin. I have before me the first two parts of a new quarto edition of "L'Art du Dix-Huitième Siècle," by Ed. and Jules de Goncourt, illustrated with heliographic plates. The paper, the illustrations, the typography, the disposition of the page and margins, and the general artistic "get up" of the work are, as in all Quantin's books, admirable. I may also mention the appearance of the fifth volume of the "Chansonnerie Historique" (Paris. A. Quantin), a beautiful book, indispensable to the lovers and students of the eighteenth century.

We are still waiting patiently for the approach of summer. During the past fortnight the weather has been cold and windy. This afternoon a few claps of thunder have been heard, and while I am writing a violent hailstorm is raging outside. This state of affairs is becoming serious, for it is the habit of the Parisians to begin to live in the open air before the end of April.

T. C.

A crowded assemblage of Italians resident in London met at the Holborn Townhall on Monday for the second annual distribution of prizes to the Italian evening and Sunday school of St. Peter's, Hatton-garden. On the platform were Chevalier Catalani, secretary of the Italian Embassy, and the members of the committee.



LORD BEACONSFIELD IN HIS LIBRARY AT HUGHENDEN.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

An inspection of the contents of the first three rooms at Burlington House give promise of an exceptionally good exhibition this year. Successive hanging committees—acting upon the principle that first impressions are deepest—have always placed a large proportion of the best works of the year in these first rooms, but this time the disparity seems greater than ever. The sanguine expectations at first raised are, therefore, rather rudely disappointed by the succeeding part of the gathering. The remainder of the exhibition, though containing here and there very notable works, and hung with more regard to relative merit than we sometimes see, landscape art having its due share of consideration—thanks, we conclude, to the accession at length of a landscape-painter *par et simple* (Mr. Vicat Cole) to the full honours, and therefore to active powers—yet strikes us as discordant and unsatisfactory. Various reactionary influences seem to be in operation on English art. Certain recent fashions in art have, like fashions in other things, had their day. Even the over-wrought weaklings, and the morbidly vain who have lately attracted attention, appear to have been laughed out of their “aesthetic crazes” and affected conceit—to probably become subject to some other forms of mental aberration. At the moment, too, there is, if we except Mr. Millais in portraiture, not a single British painter leading the way with any considerable following—though the public taste is probably turning once more towards the renaissance and the classical. Thus we are brought almost to a standstill—temporary only, let us hope. The current has ebbed out, and till the return of the tide we shall make little progress, if not run aground. This is the explanation—at all events it is the only one we can offer—for, taken as a whole, a disappointing Academy Exhibition: such being the general impression of it, and our own.

It is only by courtesy, or for convenience, that the pictures now at Burlington House can be called the productions of a school. They are a heterogeneous assemblage of works by men more or less self-taught, working almost alone and unaided. No man attains a higher level from another's shoulders; there is little or no progress because everyone diverges into his own by-path; there is no impulsion forward, because there is no mass to give the momentum in a given direction. And this state of things must remain till at least the foreign custom for eminent artists to open their studios to a number of pupils be introduced. The variety (on a low level) we gain, or are supposed to gain, by our solitary system, and the preservation of the artists' personality, supply no sufficient compensation for the want of a higher collective result. The history of every school proves that no great development of art ever took place under the conditions that now obtain in England. It is every year more evident that we must not look to the Royal Academy to take the initiative in a better direction, or even to so far sacrifice its vested interests as to furnish a fair field for outside rivals. Where space is notoriously and confessedly insufficient to represent the general body of British artists, the Academicians and Associates still maintain the right of each to eight of the best places, and this though they can only hang a few hundred out of the thousands of pictures annually offered. The number of paintings at the French *Salon* are this year greatly reduced; yet they must still be in the Champs Elysées as three or four to one with us, notwithstanding that the painters, *hors concours*, and the greatest artists of France are only allowed two works each. Experience proves that a committee of selection and hanging, composed of artists alone (it matters little who they are), is a narrow, prejudiced, fallible tribunal; hence it happens that where, from insufficiency of space, only one out of about eight works offered can be accepted and hung, a very large number of works, and many of them equal to most of those admitted, indeed, not unfrequently superior to the productions of some of the judges themselves, are excluded. We hear, as usual, of numerous hard cases of the rejection of works by artists in their prime, who have had prominent places at Burlington House for years. We are told of the rejection of a single admirable picture by an artist of whom the Academy itself recently bought an exhibited work from the Chantry fund! But this is not more self-stultifying than the case related of a former hanging committee having to send into the cellars for the rejected works of a newly-elected Associate whose contributions had by accident been confounded with those of the common herd. Where and when we are to look for reform in the national administration of art matters it is hard to say. It is time, however, to address ourselves to the immediate duty of noticing the principal works in the present display.

Mr. Millais, then, again takes—in virtue of a painter power at once strong and subtle, and that we must go back to the old masters to parallel—the foremost place. To all his contributions this year he has given unwonted care and completeness; the splendid audacity of his execution in some recent works—“strong meat for babes”—no longer presents, with its summary indications, a stumbling block to untrained eyes. Nothing more exquisite has left that cunning hand than the little “Cinderella” (270), seated by her kitchen hearth, the bellows by her side, turning her sweet, engaging, still, childlike face towards us, as she holds a besom in one hand and a peacock's feather in the other, that seems, while mocking the ashen and black hues about her, to furnish a contrasting emblem of her own future splendour—a picture painted for this Journal, and to be reproduced for a Christmas Number. Then the artist's portraits are all alike masterpieces of characterisation and consummate painting—whether the noble full-length of Lord Wimbourne, in the Lecture-Room (972); or the smaller portrait of Dr. Caird (262), standing, with something of Scotch rigidity, in his robes as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; or the genial-looking Sir John Astley, cigar in hand (407); or the benevolent and mild Bishop of Manchester (1366); or handsome young Captain James, of the Scots Greys (who married a daughter of the artist). Still greater interest, however, attaches to the half-length of Lord Beaconsfield, which—left uncompleted at the statesman's death, has been “finished” and sent here by command of her Majesty—is hung on a screen in the Great Room, with a rail before it. Though the final sittings promised to “Apelles” were, alas! never to be given, in the three actually secured the painter obtained a likeness, which, allowing for the fewness of sittings and the peculiar difficulties presented by the physiognomy of the deceased, is most interesting and valuable (though, it must be admitted, less successful than those of Gladstone and Bright); the evidences of suffering in the pallid face and of an exhausted physique are, moreover, touchingly pathetic. The difficulty of the subject may be estimated by a glance at another portrait of Lord Beaconsfield (235) which hangs within eyeshot, comparatively speaking a decided failure (the head being too narrow, the colouring almost morbid), albeit by an able Belgian painter, Van Havermaet.

Mr. Watts's portraits are, we need hardly say, noble and dignified in treatment, if sacrificing some of the freshness of natural colouring for the sake, it would seem, of obtaining the grave tone of the old masters. The seated half-length of Sir Frederick Leighton (484), in his official robes, is the most

important; and artistic appreciation is displayed by the selection of the effectively accented profile of the President for presentation. But excellent, also, are the portraits of Matthew Arnold (156), Mr. S. Pepys Cockerell, and Mr. C. A. Ionides (279). There are, likewise, able and faithful portrait-pieces by Messrs. Oulless, Holl, Wirgman, Collier, Sant, H. Gibbs, W. R. Symonds, and others. But these we shall notice on a future occasion.

The President himself is represented in his most manly acceptable manner in a picture (49) of “Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite” (49). The bronzed face of the Prophet furnishes a fine pictorial contrast to the deathly pallor of the child; the colouring is appropriately sober, the execution simple and broad. Sir Frederick's more peculiar style reappears in “Idyll” (197) and “Whispers” (585). The first is a large picture of a swain seated, his nude back towards us, playing to two maidens, in pseudo-classic draperies, who listen recumbent in drowsy languor under a tree branch, and form an exquisite though quite conventional mass of colour. The landscape is a non-descript no-man's land of winding river, bay, and distant hills. The second presents a couple of lovers, similarly classic in type and generic in character of drapery, the man whispering with a kind of flaccid passion in the willing ear of the girl as, enamoured, she lowers her eyelids. The group, enveloped in a delicious shadow-tone, is foiled by a golden glory of evening sky. The President has never done anything finer within its intention than this. But we feel constrained to ask before these pictures, despite the charm of their classic fancy and rare skill—does not the sense of beauty and grace here become too arbitrarily paramount; does not ideality pass into artificiality; is not this waxen smoothness, and are not these lovely unbroken tones of colour too far removed from nature to furnish a quite wholesome guide to students who would, as did the Greek, reach the ideal without misinterpreting the real? No, it may be said, if these works are judged simply as art-exercitations; but yes, surely, if we find the same treatment applied to the representation of nature, and especially if a portrait representation—as in the half-length from the same accomplished hand of Mrs. Stephen Ralli (412). For, these evanescent glazes of ultramarine, and lake, and faint yellow are like no living complexion. Unfortunately, the artist has not adopted his more robust manner in the portrait of himself (119), painted for the collection of portraits of artists by themselves in the Uffizi, Florence. That the president's head admitted of a more masculine rendering is evident from Mr. Watts's portrait of him already mentioned—the two works affording a singular contrast to each other.

Mr. Alma Tadema was never more felicitous than in his single contribution, “Sappho” (269). The poet Alcæus is shown reciting one of the odes that derive their name from him to the accompaniment of his lute. Sappho, seated fronting him, with a wreath of bays lying on a bronze table before her, and attended by other maidens disposed on the grades of a marble exedra, listens with passionate admiration to his chanted measures. Beyond, through interspaces of olives, is seen the deep blue Ægean, and sunlight, marvellously rendered, irradiates the scene. The artist's imagination transports us at once to ancient Greece, its poetic life and glorious sunshine; nor are there any unnecessary or obtrusive accessories to disturb the illusion.

In a large picture, “Diana or Christ” (97), Mr. Long once more shows his dramatic conception, and power of re-animating the distant Past. The scene is the precincts of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus. Before the altar of the goddess of many mammae (doubtless of Indian, not Greek, origin), whose silver effigy surmounts the altar, and before a judge ready to confirm, and guards waiting to execute, sentence, stands a Christian maiden, condemned to martyrdom in the arena of the neighbouring amphitheatre (it being assumed that the Ephesian stadium served as such), the eager spectators of which are seen through the centre of the picture, crowding the vast ovoid tiers of seats. But a final opportunity for abjuring her faith by—in token thereof—sprinkling incense on the altar is afforded her, and love adds its persuasion to fear, for by her side stands imploringly her Pagan lover. It would be hard to imagine a more sensational situation, with more pictorially effective surroundings, and if the execution were quite equal to the conception, composition, and archaeology, this would be a very great work. But so much can hardly in truth be said; more of artistic “quality” may be fairly desiderated; some passages are obviously faulty or slurred; the pretty heroine is slightly theatrical, the vestals may all have been painted from one model. After all deductions, however, this is one of the most remarkable pictures of the year. Mr. Long has, of course, consulted Mr. Wood's account of his discoveries at Ephesus—as appears, for a single instance, in the introduction of sculptured reliefs as drums to the lower part of the shafts of the columns—a questionable embellishment, derived from exuberant Oriental taste, not elsewhere found in classic remains.

For the first time a decorative element appears prominently in the Exhibition. A brilliant decorative work by Mr. Calderon occupies the post of honour in the Great Room; near it is a noble picture of St. George, the Princess, and the wounded dragon, by Sir John Gilbert, which should fill a panel in some national edifice. Mr. Armitage shows an elaborate scheme of mural embellishment illustrative of “Christian Charity,” suitable for ecclesiastical decoration; Mr. Storey has a charming design for an “Ivory Door,” with painted panels and medallions illustrating music; the “Idyll,” and “Whispers” of the President himself are strictly decorative; and if acknowledged as such would be irreproachable. It is at length understood that art should be emancipated from the regulation exhibition gilt frame—should have some relation to its surroundings—should, indeed, be made part of the house and all its belongings, as it was of yore. And we trust that the Decorative Art Exhibition to open next month in the new galleries in Bond-street will aid in the good work.

The picture just mentioned, by Mr. Calderon, called “Flowers of the Earth” (161), is to form part of the decoration of a dining-room, and will have as supporters, so to say, the effective single figures illustrating “The Vine” and “The Olive,” already exhibited. This equally appropriate central composition represents the preparations for an *al fresco* banquet; the table, in course of being spread by maidens, is seen above a balustraded terrace, and through marble columns—the motive of the composition recalling the decorative works of Paul Veronese. In the immediate foreground other girls, with baskets of roses, are arranging additional bouquets for the feast, one of them staying, however, to playfully place a wreath of the flowers on her brow. The bevy of charming damsels, the floral wealth, the stately architecture, the blue sky over all, form a gay, *riant*, splendid ensemble.

The prize for the best poem on Calderon, offered by the Spanish Government, has been adjudged to Dr. Edmond Dorer, of Zurich.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting was more remarkable for miserable weather and for the success of favourite after favourite than for the quality of the sport, which had very little bearing upon future events. It required a good deal of pluck to lay odds upon Tunis for the Newmarket Biennial, the race in which Robert the Devil was beaten last year, sharing the fate of many another crack before him. On this occasion, however, the opposition was very weak, and Mr. Rothschild's colt, who is rather a commoner in appearance, but was trained to the hour, won easily from the uncertain Montrose, Great Carle, and four others. It is generally understood that Tunis is decidedly inferior to his stable-companion Brag, and, in any case, we feel sure that he need not be thought of in connection with any of the classic races. The Craven Stakes brought out a larger field than the Biennial, and was fought out between Cameliard and Golden Plover, the former winning a severe struggle by half a length. We saw very little of the wonderful improvement that was reported to have taken place in Golden Plover, who ran much in his last year's form, and would certainly have succumbed to Leunoxlove, Lord Falmouth's second string, had they met again upon even terms. Monarch, of whom great things were also expected, ran very badly in this race, and again in a minor affair upon the last day; and though Cameliard, who is a son of Cremorne and Lynette, and had never run previously, has been backed at a comparatively short price for the Two Thousand Guineas, we do not fancy him at all. Turning to the two-year-olds, Corky was very lucky to beat Myra, with whom it was generally considered that Cannon waited too long; but, as the filly was decidedly above herself, it is probable that he had received orders to ride her as tenderly as possible. The crack juvenile of the week was undoubtedly Whitechapel, a slashing son of Cremorne and White Lady, who made a successful debut in the Double Trial Plate; Bulbul and eleven others were behind him, and, as he is susceptible of considerable improvement, and won very easily indeed, though only by a neck, he is likely to bring a little luck to Mr. Savile's terribly unfortunate colours. Isabel, the first of the Plebeians that has won a race, ran in something like the form that she has always exhibited in private; still, victory in a Maiden Plate was little compensation for her defeats in the Brocklesby and Althorp Park Stakes. Perhaps the most interesting event of the four days was the reappearance of Robert the Devil. The great horse has thickened and improved wonderfully during the recess, and, though not half fit yet, made Muriel and Dr. Tanner very tired long before they had galloped the whole of the severe D. I. course. “Robert” will doubtless be cherry ripe at Ascot, and, now that Isonomy has retired, what is there to oppose him for the cups? The crack jockeys, as usual, had a rare time at Newmarket, especially on the Thursday, when Cannon and Fordham won seven out of the eight races, leaving one for Archer.

Heavy hailstorms, agreeably varied by thunder and lightning, were the chief weather characteristics of the first day at Epsom, when the attendance was remarkably small for such an essentially popular meeting. Nimble, by Blair Athol or Prince Charlie—Miss Foote, fully justified her private reputation by running away from the Zara colt and four others in a Maiden Plate; and then a very large field turned out for the Great Surrey Handicap. Veto (7 st.) cut up badly, but Hackthorpe (9 st. 7 lb.), in spite of his welter weight, ran very prominently until reaching the distance, when Eastern Empress (6 st. 10 lb.) came out full of running, and won in a canter. Schoolboy (6 st. 10 lb.) was made favourite for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, in which he once more ran a slow, muddling horse, and the head victory of Brown Bess (6 st. 7 lb.), who has previously shown herself partial to this course, gave the book-makers a much-needed turn. Apollo (7 st. 11 lb.) made such a bold bid for victory that the City and Suburban claims of Ambassador were considerably enhanced, and Mistake (7 st. 12 lb.), a very consistent performer, also ran well. Victor Chief at last lost his maidenhood, but he has performed so miserably this season that no one could fancy him, and Jubilee went so short in her preliminary canter for the Westminster Stakes, that many of her intending backers supported Corky instead. We believe that Mr. Craven's youngster is superior to Convert and Scotch Whiskey, and, galloping freely enough in the race, she won pretty easily.

The City and Suburban on Wednesday was won by Bend Or (9 st.), who beat Foxhall (6 st. 7 lb.) by a length, the same distance dividing the American colt from Post Obit (7 st.).

The return sculling-match between Trickett and Kirby will take place at Southampton to-day (Saturday). On this occasion the Australian is, by the terms of the articles, to use a fixed seat; but, if the water is pretty smooth, he will probably have little trouble in winning again.

An interesting spot-hazard barred billiard handicap on the American principle will be begun at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, this (Saturday) afternoon. The champion, Shorter, F. Bennett, Richards, and other celebrated players are to take part in it, and a silver cup and £70 will be given in prizes.

Mr. Smiles is despondent of the prospect of English authors ever getting their copyright respected in America, but not more so, perhaps, than the facts warrant. The only chance for them, in his opinion, is to emigrate and become citizens of the great Republic; for why should American readers pay 6s., or perhaps 20s., for an English book, when they can get it in New York for 6½d.?

George Brine, known as the “King of the Vagrants,” died recently in the union workhouse at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, of which he had been an inmate about ten years. He boasted that he had been in every gaol and workhouse in England, and in a sketch of his life said he had been in gaol more than one hundred times, but that he had never been convicted of felony or larceny.

The polling for West Cheshire took place yesterday week, when Mr. Tollemache, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 382 votes. Mr. Tollemache polling 4799 and Mr. Tomkinson 4417. The Conservative candidate polled 27 more than the highest Conservative vote at the last general election, and the liberals polled 409 more than they did on that occasion, when the Conservative majority was 764. Sir Philip Egerton, the late member, was a Conservative.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, lectured on Saturday night before the Ascham Society on “Science Culture in Common Education”—Dr. W. B. Richardson occupying the chair. Dr. Wilson advocated science instruction as an essential part of a liberal education, and detailed his opinions of the best methods of instruction.—Mr. J. A. Froude will preside at the next meeting of the Ascham Society, at the Marlborough Rooms, 307, Regent-street, next Wednesday evening, when Mr. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, will read a paper, By-Thoughts on Education.

THE COURT.

Lord Rowton had an interview with the Queen shortly after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, when he communicated the particulars of the last hours of her Majesty's valued friend; at whose funeral Prince Leopold represented the Queen.

Princess Louise of Lorne left Osborne yesterday week on her return to Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating.

Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh left Osborne on Monday, with Prince Leopold, for London.

The Court has returned to Windsor.

Her Majesty has appointed the second Saturday in May for the Volunteer Review, in Windsor Great Park.

The presentation by the Queen of colours to the 66th Regiment, now stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, has been postponed till the return of the Court to the island in August.

Her Majesty has been recommended to confer upon the Thakur of Bhaunagar the Grand Cross of the Star of India, in recognition of the loyalty and public spirit evinced by him in carrying through and providing funds for the Katiawar State Railway.

The Hon. Amy Lambart has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Moore as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Percy Edmund Leopold Cust, Esq., is appointed Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Victor A. F. C. Spencer, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Easter recess has at Sandringham been passed in quietude, exclusive of the Prince's public duties at Norwich. The Royal family, as customary, attended Divine service on Sunday at their church in the park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore officiating. The Prince came to town on Monday for the purpose of attending Lord Beaconsfield's funeral at Hughenden on Tuesday, on which day his Royal Highness lunched with Lord Carrington at Wycombe Abbey. Lord Colville of Culross (Chamberlain to the Princess) represented her Royal Highness at Lord Beaconsfield's funeral.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Royal School of Art Needlework a few days since, and spent some time in the exhibition of ancient needlework.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in the *Lively*, has been on a tour of inspection of the Coastguard establishments from Swanage to the westward. The ships of the reserve squadron will leave England towards the end of June, the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral, in command. The squadron will proceed to Russia, moving up as far as St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness will hoist his flag on the *Hereules*, which is to become the permanent flag-ship of the squadron. Captain Algernon Henegge, her Majesty's ship *Warrior*, has been transferred to the command of the *Hereules*, acting as captain of the fleet to the Duke. The Duchess of Edinburgh has returned from St. Petersburg.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Essex and Louisa Charlotte Trefusis Caroline Paget, widow of General Lord George Paget, were married on Monday at St. Saviour's Church, Upper Chelsea, the Vicar officiating. The Earl and Countess left town for Cassiobury.

The marriage of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. for Brecknockshire, and the Hon. Evelyn Coulstoun Gardner, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Gardner, was solemnised on Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Thomas Garnham Luard, Vicar of Stansted-Mountfitchet, Essex.

On Tuesday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. and Rev. Alberic E. Bertie, second son of the Earl of Abingdon, was married to Lady Caroline Elizabeth McDonnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim.

Lord Desart's marriage with Miss Bischoffsheim took place on Wednesday; and Mr. Darby, of Adcott, Shrewsbury, and Miss Arthur, only daughter of Lady Elizabeth Arthur and the late Colonel Sir Frederick Arthur, Bart., were married on Thursday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Lord Brooke, M.P., and Miss Maynard, daughter of the Countess of Rosslyn, will take place, by special license, at Westminster Abbey, to-day (Saturday), at half-past three; and the marriage of Mr. Edward S. Hope to Miss Constance Leslie, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Leslie, is fixed for June 2.

HOME NEWS.

Nine public and fourteen local Acts have been passed in the present Session.

A steam-car began to run on the tramway line between Edinburgh and Portobello last Saturday.

Mr. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, will take the chair at the next anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Raemaekers, sculptor, of Pimlico, has completed a marble bust of Lord Beaconsfield for the private gallery of Lord Clancarty, Garbally, Ballinasloe, Ireland.

Trade is so bad at Bradford that factory operatives are emigrating at the rate of fifty per week, most of them going to the United States.

Wales is about to be the seat of a new invasion. Forty-four missionaries have left Utah, and are on their way to the land of the Cymry.

The Rev. Donald McLeod, M.A., of Jedburgh, has been made minister-elect of the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

In London last week 2397 births and 1600 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 174 and the deaths 68 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 84 fatal cases of smallpox in London last week.

To obviate the danger arising from the sudden egress of a large audience, there have recently been constructed at the Royal Victoria Music-Hall four additional exits. There are now four doors of admission from stone staircases and nine doors of exit.

A Board School, situated in the Waterloo-road, Lambeth, near the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, was opened yesterday week by Mr. E. H. Buxton, chairman of the London School Board. Board Schools were opened on Monday night in Berwick-street, Soho, by Mr. Robert Freeman; and in Cator-street, Peckham, by Mr. James Stiff.

Eight diamond rings, two gold watches, three silver watches, a chain, a gold pin, a £5 note, six sovereigns, six bottles of spirits, and a quantity of tea are now lying at the Thames Police-station awaiting the owners, the property having been found in the possession of a Mr. and Mrs. Dove, who were unable to give a satisfactory account of it. Dove was a labourer at a bonded warehouse in the Minories.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King has given 6000*l.* from his privy purse to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chios earthquake.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Thursday.

In reply to an address, the Pope, on Sunday, inveighed against the Liberal press, and urged all Catholics to watch over the education of the young.

The opening of the Milan Exhibition has been fixed for May 5. It will take place in presence of the King and the Royal family.

SPAIN.

The Government has decided to dispatch reinforcements to the Sulu Islands, and will require the new Sultan to recognise the protectorate of Spain over the Archipelago.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal Decree partially abolishes the income tax.

The King gave audience on the 20th to Prince Odowsky, who was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Russian Emperor announcing his accession to the throne.

An English engineer has discovered two gold-mines.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Vessaz, of the canton of Vaud, has been elected Vice-President of the National Council, in place of M. Ruchonnet, who has been elected a member of the Federal Council.

HOLLAND.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion upon the Duke of Brunswick.

The Ministerial bill for imposing a tax on Dutch Government Securities has been withdrawn.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is now able to resume his accustomed drives in the Thiergarten in an open carriage.

General Von der Tann, who commanded the First Bavarian Army Corps in the Franco-German war in 1870-1, died on Tuesday at Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol. He took a prominent part in the battles of Wörth and Sedan, and also led the march from before Paris against the French forces at Ardenay and Orleans, which latter city he captured. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. Bernhard Schmitz, Professor of Modern Philology in the University of Greifswald since 1852, has died at the age of sixty-two. He was one of the most eminent students of this branch of learning in Germany, and, besides other works, has published an "Encyclopædia of the Philological Study of the Modern Languages."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph arrived at Vienna yesterday week on his return from his Eastern tour. The Emperor was at the station to receive his son, and was accompanied by the Archduke Carl. The Crown Prince was received with hearty cheers by a large crowd which had assembled. The *Official Gazette* publishes the Court ceremonial for the Crown Prince's wedding. The marriage ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, at the church of the Augustine Friars. According to the latest arrangements the Crown Prince will not go to Brussels, but will meet his bride in Salzburg on May 5.

The spring parade of the troops before the Emperor on Tuesday was witnessed by the Empress on horseback, the Prince of Bulgaria, the German and Italian Ambassadors, all the military Attachés, and a number of other distinguished personages.

A large dinner party was given at the palace last Saturday, in honour of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

The Emperor has presented Baron Haymerle with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, seizing the opportunity of expressing in highly flattering terms his gratitude for the services rendered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Field Marshal Benedek, the Austro-Hungarian Commander-in-Chief in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, died on Wednesday morning at Gratz.

TURKEY.

Neither Turkey nor Greece had answered the last Collective Note of the Powers at the time we went to press with our early edition.

A great battle has been fought between 10,000 Turkish troops under Dervish Pasha and 15,000 Albanians, who attempted to stop his march. After several hours' fighting between Pristina and Prizrend, the Turkish commander continued his march; but he is said to have sent an urgent request for more reinforcements. Dervish Pasha has made his entry into Prizrend, and the Albanian League has been dissolved, not, however, before another engagement was fought.

Four persons, formerly employed as domestic servants in the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, have been arrested on the charge of having assassinated the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. They confess to having suffocated his Majesty, after which they opened the veins in his arms, in order to make it be believed that the Sultan had committed suicide.

GREECE.

It is now confirmed that M. Mavromichaelis, the Minister of War, has resigned. M. Valtinos has been appointed his successor, and was present at the Cabinet Council which was subsequently held to consider the terms of the reply to be made to the last Note of the Powers.

Military demonstrations in favour of war are reported from several places on the Greek frontier. At Chalcis on Sunday one of the regiments encamped near that town entered it, headed by their non-commissioned officers, and "made noisy demonstrations in favour of war." Some sergeants who made speeches were arrested. The *Times* correspondent at Athens says that the position "is evidently an uncomfortable one for the Ministry; but public opinion in Athens is in favour of the acceptance of the position without needless delay." The *Ora*, the organ of M. Tricoupis, strongly advocates the policy of a tranquil acceptance of the situation made by the Ministry, and of returning to a state of peace as soon as possible.

AMERICA.

A bronze statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled at Washington on Monday by President Garfield, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, many army and navy officers, and a large assemblage of troops, sailors, and civilians. Mr. Horace Maynard and Senator Voorhees spoke. Mrs. Farragut attended the ceremony, being the President's guest at the White House.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt gave six performances in New York last week, the receipts being 17,660 *dols.*

The death of Mr. James F. Fields, the well-known publisher of Boston, is announced.

All the Sioux Indians who have taken refuge in Canadian territory during the last four years have surrendered to the United States authorities, with the exception of Sitting Bull and a few of his followers. It is believed, however, that the latter will give themselves up shortly.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphs that the Upper Chamber at the Cape has shelved the address to the Queen approving of the terms of peace by the casting vote of the Acting President. The debate in the Assembly continues.

In a sitting last week of the House of Assembly, the Premier stated in reply to a question that the Basuto chief Lerethodi had offered to place himself unconditionally in the hands of the Cape Government and to order his people to lay down their arms.

Telegrams from the Transvaal state that there is much opposition among the Boers to the provision in the terms of peace for the cession of a portion of the Transvaal territory. A petition has been largely signed warning the Triumvirate that the Boers will not submit to any decision of the Commission involving a loss of territory, and the *Standard's* correspondent says that it is evident they mean fighting unless the obnoxious provision is expunged. Mr. Joubert disapproves of the petition, and expresses confidence in the Commission.

INDIA.

The evacuation of Candahar was completed at noon of the 21st inst. without disturbance or trouble of any sort. The union jack was hauled down from the citadel under a salute of thirty-one guns. In their march from the city the British troops were accompanied part of the way by the deputy-governor and some of the officials. A telegram from the Viceroy states that the rear column reached Abdul Rahman, all well, on Saturday last.

According to intelligence brought by caravan to Candahar from Herat all was quiet there, and the reports of mutiny of troops and defection of Sartip untrue.

Bombay telegrams announce that the Waziris are submitting to British authority, and that it is believed there will be no fighting.

M. Emile de Girardin died in Paris on Wednesday morning.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Paola, in Calabria, last Saturday morning.

Mr. Clement Courtney Knollys, Auditor-General for the Island of Barbadoes, and Mr. Oswald Jones have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of that island.

Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast, has been almost destroyed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at 1,000,000 *dols.*, and 1500 persons have been rendered homeless.

Rome kept its 2643rd birthday on the 21st by illuminations and music in the streets; and the Colosseum was lighted with Bengal and electric lights.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Second Sunday after Easter.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.

The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.

Morning Lessons: Num. xx. 1-14.

or Isaiah lxi.; John i. 43. Evening

Lessons: Num. xx. 14-xxi. 10, or

Zech. iv.; Col. iii. 1-18.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.,

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.

St. James's, noon. Rev. Daniel

Moore.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev.

V. H. Stanton.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Royal Academy Exhibition opens.

Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition opens.

British Museum closed for a week.

Royal Institution, anniversary, 2.

London Anti-Vivisection Society,

anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3.

Medical Society, Annual Oration by

Mr. A. Durham; conversazione, 8.

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. D.

Ground on Mr. Herbert Spencer's

Philosophy).

Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr.

G. M. Freeman on Land Reform).

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr.

H. C. Banister on Structure in

Musical Composition).

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr.

J. Standfield on Floating Docks).

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Bucking-

ham Palace, 3 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor

Dewar on the Non-Metallic Ele-

ments).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

(Discussion on Scour by Upland

and Tidal Waters).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30

p.m. (Mr. Ernest de Bunsen on the

date of Menes, &c.).

Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall,

5 p.m. (Mr. Rhys Davids on

Buddhism).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.

Anniversary: British and Foreign

Bible Society, Exeter Hall (Lord

Shaftesbury in the chair), 11 a.m.

National Rifle Association, general

meeting, United Service Insti-

tution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cam-

bridge in the chair).

British Archaeological Association,

anniversary, 4.30 p.m.

Literary Fund, anniversary dinner,

Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (the

Hon. J. R. Lowell, U.S. Minister,

in the chair).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Royal Society, the President's con-

versazione, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Meeting of the House of Lords.

Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (ballot for

Fellows; papers by Messrs. E. W.

Prevost, R. T. Plimpton, L. D.

Thorne, and T. Purdie).

Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Moon's first quarter, 10.44 a.m.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H.

R. Haweis on some American

Humorists).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Hon. G.

Brodrick on the Land-Systems of

England and Ireland, 9 p.m.).

British Architects' Institute, opening

of General Conference of Archi-

tects, 8 p.m.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr.

Russell Martineau on the Rhaeto-

Romanic Dialect).

City of London Hospital for Diseases

of the Chest, anniversary festival,

Cannon-street Hotel, 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor

H. Morley on Scotland's Part in

English Literature).

Botanic Society, opening of Rose

Exhibition.

Dr. Moffat and other Missionaries

entertained by the Lord Mayor.

Royal School of Mines, Athletic

Sports, Stamford-bridge.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Among the officers recently killed in South Africa was Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, of the Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Pomeroy-Colley. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Elwes, of Congham House, King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, by his union with Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, Rector of Edith Weston, Rutland. He had but just attained the age of twenty-four, having been born on Dec. 1, 1856. He was educated at Eton; and entered the Army as a Lieutenant from the militia on Nov. 11, 1876, his first appointment being to the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment. On Jan. 31 following he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards as a Lieutenant; and on Nov. 4, 1880, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General commanding the forces in Natal and the Transvaal. Lieutenant Elwes was lord of the manor of Congham. This young officer was killed on Jan. 28 at the Battle of Laing's Neck, whilst most gallantly leading, with Colonel Deane, the charge of the 58th Regiment against the Boer position. The following account of his death was written home by an eye-witness of the battle:—"Poor Elwes fell among the 58th. He shouted to another Eton boy (Adjutant of the 58th), 'Come along, Monck! Floreat Etona! We must be in the front rank!' And he was shot immediately."

Lieutenant Cornwallis Jasper Trower, R.N., who is also among those killed, entered the Navy as a cadet in April, 1868, was gazetted a midshipman in October, 1869, and obtained his first commission in April, 1874. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in April, 1876, receiving his promotion through obtaining three first-class certificates. He served in the Naval Brigade on land under Sir George Colley. He was killed on Feb. 27, at the fight on Majuba Hill.

ROYAL ACADEMY NEW ASSOCIATES.

WILLIAM BURGES.

For the first time within our long experience, we have to record the painful incident of the death of an artist, newly elected into the Academic body, before we had presented to our readers his engraved portrait. Mr. Burges, though in good health a few days previously, died on Wednesday of last week from a paralytic attack. Mr. Burges had long been appreciated highly in the Architectural world for his intimate knowledge of the early Gothic and Feudal styles, to which all his sympathies tended. It is now a good many years since we illustrated his restoration of Waltham Abbey. Unlike, however, the other artists of whom we here give biographical notes, and who were elected with him or a little before, Mr. Burges did not receive the honour of the Associateship of the Royal Academy till he had arrived at middle age. He was born about the year 1828, and was the son of Mr. Alfred Burges, of Worthing. Beside his labours at Waltham Abbey, among his principal works may be named Cork Cathedral; Worcester College Chapel; Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America; the reconstruction of Castle Coch, Glamorganshire; the churches of Studley Royal and Skelton, in Yorkshire; some warehouses in Thames-street; and his own residence in Melbury-road, Kensington, where he died. But of late years he was chiefly employed by the Marquis of Bute; and the artist's works at Cardiff Castle (Lord Bute's Welsh residence) are very considerable, and have been illustrated by a series of drawings exhibited at the Royal Academy. The massive and severe tower that he added to Cardiff Castle,

and which is now its dominant feature, may doubtless be regarded as one of his most important and successful works.

FRANCIS BERNARD DICKSEE.

Mr. "Frank" Dicksee, as he is always called, like the two remaining associates, may be said to have been cradled in art. His father, Mr. T. F. Dicksee, has been long known as a painter with a delicate sense of beauty and of finished execution. The subject of our notice was born in London in 1853, and from an early age occupied himself diligently with drawing and painting, and gave promise of more than ordinary ability. Seeing that his son was bent on devoting himself to art, the father gave him encouragement and instruction preparatory to his entering (at the age of seventeen) as a student of the Royal Academy. In 1872 young Dicksee there obtained the silver medal in the Antique school; and three years later carried off the gold medal for the best historical painting, the subject being "Elijah Reproving Ahab." The picture was exhibited at the Academy the following year. The next year the picture entitled "Harmony" appeared at Burlington House,

In 1871 he visited several of the galleries of Italy, and the same year modelled a bust of Professor Sharpey, which now stands in University College, and was the first work he exhibited at Burlington House. The young sculptor subsequently modelled three of the figures for the Poet's Fountain, in Park-lane. In 1875 he gained the gold medal and scholarship at the Academy for the group "A Warrior and Wounded Youth," which appeared in the next year's Exhibition. During 1876 he was occupied, in conjunction with his father, on an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo; and the next year executed several portraits, together with the statue "Lot's Wife," which attracted considerable attention when exhibited at the Academy in 1878. Then followed the marble group "Stepping Stones," executed for Mr. David Wallace, of Glassingall, Perthshire. The statue of "Artemis," which we spoke of in high terms when exhibited last year, is to take its place in the drawing-room of the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall; and with this was exhibited a bronze statuette of an athlete "Putting the Stone," which, by-the-way, is an old classic game.

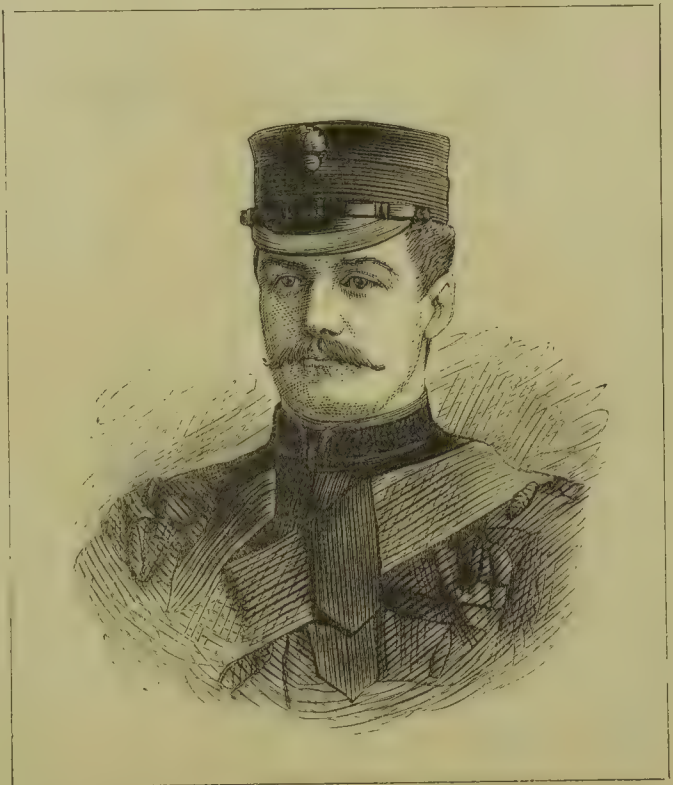
We present the portraits of the four gentlemen above



LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HOUSE AT 19, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, WHERE HE DIED.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT TROWER, R.N.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT R. H. ELWES, GRENADIER GUARDS.

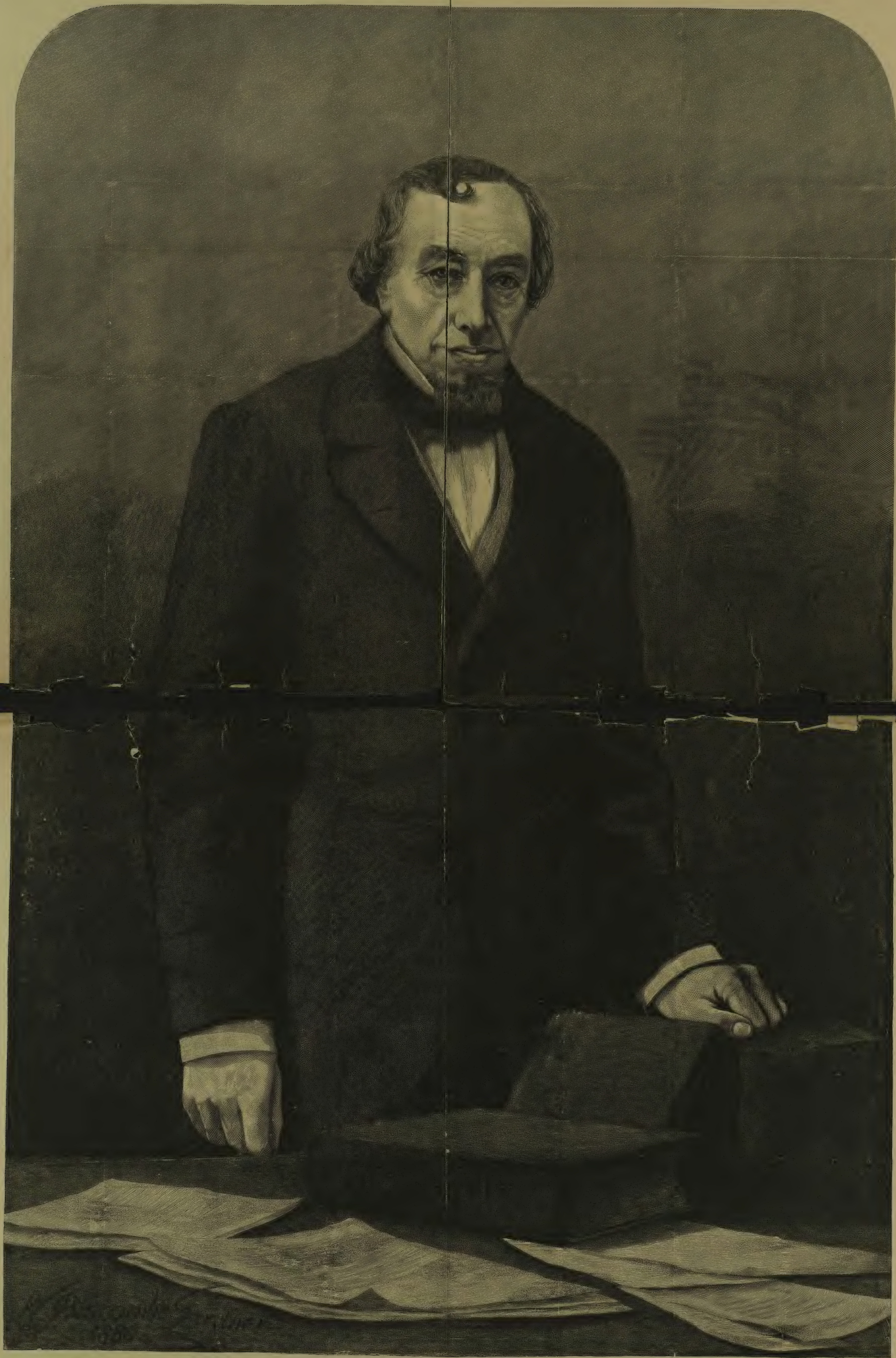
and had a great success. It was purchased by the Academicians as trustees of the Chantrey Fund: it has been etched by Waltner, and is now, with the other works purchased from the Chantrey Fund, at the South Kensington Museum. In 1878 the artist did not exhibit, having been much occupied designing illustrations for magazines, &c. But in the following year his "Evangeline" more than confirmed the favourable impression he had already produced: and this was well supported last year by "The Housebuilders," containing portraits of Sir William and the Hon. Lady Welby-Gregory. Thus it will be seen that he appeared on the walls of the Royal Academy only four times previously to his election as A.R.A.

ANDREW J. GOW

was born in London in 1848, of Scotch parents. From his father, Mr. J. Gow, one of the most estimable members of the Society of British Artists, he received his early instruction in art, and also studied at Mr. Heatherley's School of Art in Newman-street. As early as 1868 he was elected a Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and from then till now has been a very constant exhibitor at the gallery in Pall-mall. The artist first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870—his oil picture, "A Suspicious Guest." This was followed in succeeding years by "Introduction of Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Kit-Kat Club," "Sophy Baddeley at the Pantheon," "The Relief of Leyden" (1876), "The Tumult in the House of Commons" (1877), "A War Despatch at the Hôtel de Ville" (1878), "No Surrender!" and "A Musical Story by Chopin" (1879), and the fine historical picture of last year, "The Last Days of Edward VI."

HAMO THORNYCROFT

was born in London in 1850, and is the son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Thornycroft, both sculptors well known to the public. At twelve years of age he entered London University College School. In 1868 he commenced studying art in the British Museum, and in the following year became a student of the Royal Academy, where, the next year, he gained two silver medals for sculpture in the Antique school. Two years later he again carried off two silver medals in the Life school. One of these was for drawing—an award that has seldom, if ever, been won by a sculptor. A good deal of time was thereafter spent in his father's studio assisting in the execution of some large public works.



The late Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.

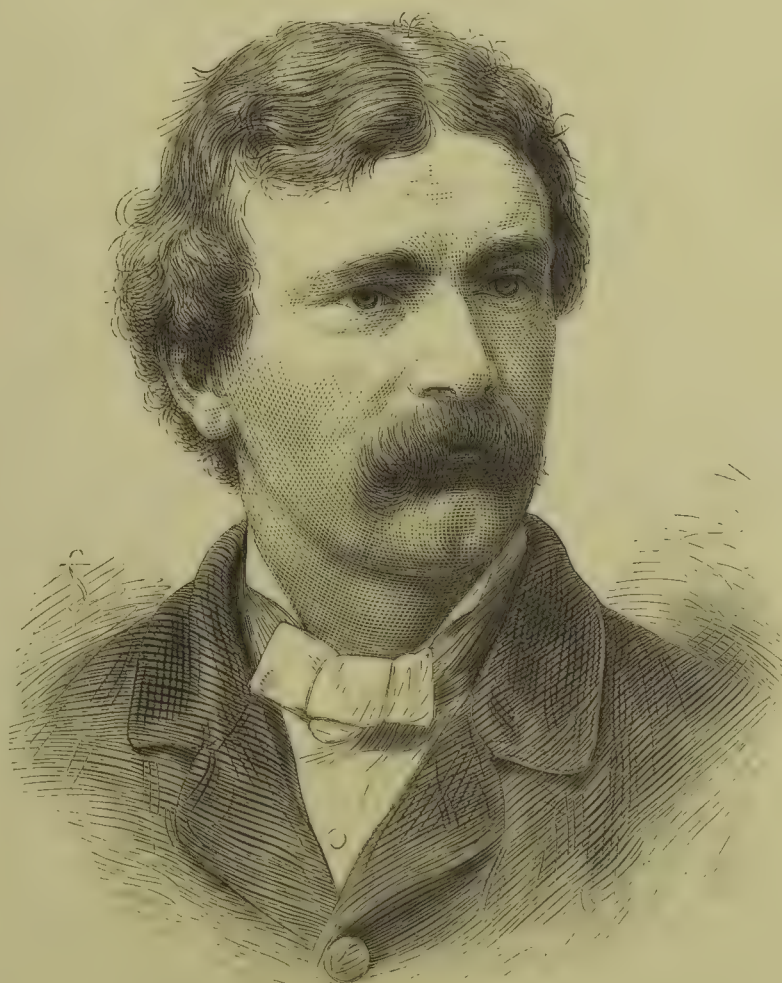
NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



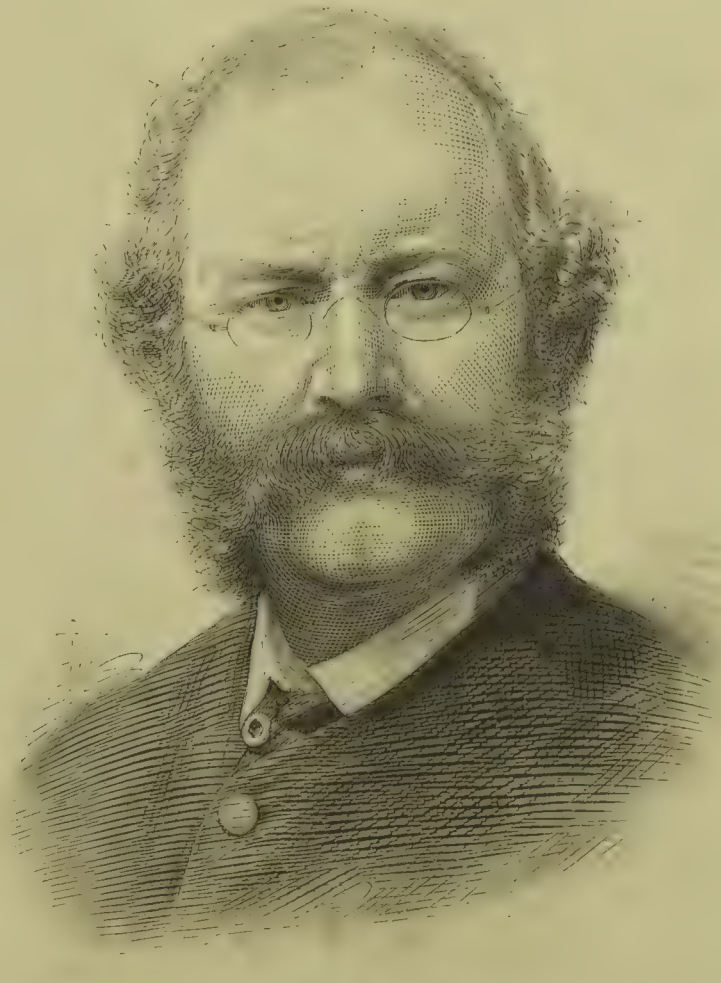
MR. A. C. GOW, A.R.A.



MR. FRANK DICKSEE, A.R.A.



MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT, A.R.A.



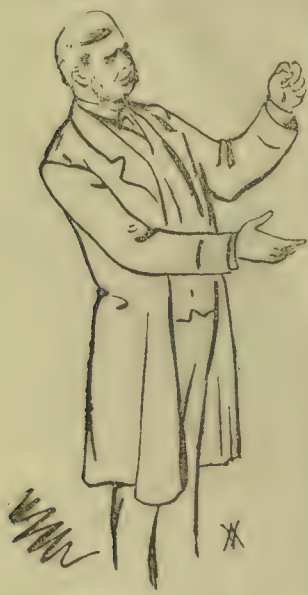
THE LATE MR. W. BURGESS, A.R.A.

named; those of Mr. Dicksee, Mr. Gow, and Mr. Thornycroft, from photographs by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Torrington Avenue, Camden-road; that of the late Mr. Burges, from one taken by Mr. Van der Weyde's Electric Light apparatus, in Regent-street. The fifth newly-appointed Associate of the Royal Academy is Mr. Brett, whose "distaste for personal notoriety," as he says, prevents us from giving his portrait.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The rather by-the-way reference to the death of Lord Beaconsfield on the reassembling of the House of Commons on Monday may well have seemed disappointing to those of the public who regard current events through the magnifying lens of the daily press. In a House far from full, Lord Richard Grosvenor, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gladstone, simply gave notice that a motion would be made to adjourn till eight o'clock instead of four on Tuesday; but the Liberal "Whip" prefaced this announcement with the declaration (greeted with cheers) that a fortnight thence the Prime Minister would move an address to the Queen in favour of erecting a monument of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey. Though the formal tribute of Parliament to the memory of the ex-Premier is thus postponed for some days, the House rendered silent homage to the illustrious statesman on the day of the funeral, which was attended by many members of both political parties.

The Conservative crusade against the Irish Land Bill was led off on Monday by Mr. Gibson, who, rising from about the centre of the front Opposition bench, and encouraged by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. W. H. Smith (all in mourning), delivered an animated and unsparing attack upon the Ministerial measure. The late Attorney-General for Ireland (sketched as he energetically emphasises his arguments) has come to be regarded as the most powerful debater in the foremost rank of the Opposition.



Of commanding height (rather over than under six feet), Mr. Gibson is also gifted with a strong, clear voice, which he manages with skill. He is prone to indulge in that emphatic style of delivery which some are willing to accept as a sign of ability, but which is not unseldom to be found in those who grasp one side of a question only. This one-sidedness was conspicuous in Mr. Gibson's speech, whose main argument, that the bill proposed to confiscate the property of Irish landlords, was answered without difficulty later in the evening by Mr. Forster.



It was observed that, whilst Mr. Gibson stood at the table fulminating against the Government, Mr. T. P. O'Connor (represented as he sat, hatless, next his chief, Mr. Parnell) appeared to relish exceedingly the indignant eloquence of the landlord's advocate. The silence and semi-satisfaction of the Home Rulers, indeed, landed the Ministry in a temporary difficulty. The Secretary for Ireland was not ready to reply on the spur to Mr. Gibson; and this unreadiness was quickly taken advantage of by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Chaplin to complain of the reticence of the Government, whom Mr. Gladstone, however, speaking with ironic keenness, had no difficulty in defending. As it was, Mr. Forster, rising towards the close of the sitting, sturdily maintained that the bill would do no injustice to landlords, whilst it would bring about fair rents, free sale, and security of tenure. It should be mentioned, in passing, that Lord Lyndington made an effective speech in favour of the measure.

A rock ahead was noticeable at the opening of Monday's sitting in the person of Mr. Bradlaugh, who held a small levée as he sat with habitual composure on the bench below the bar to the right of the Speaker. Presently, Greek joined Greek, foreshadowing the tug of war on the morrow. Now, scrutinising Mr. Bradlaugh as he chatted with Mr. Labouchere—both limned as they sat under the gallery—it would have been hard to decide which was the cooler—the junior or the senior member for Northampton, the shoemaking constituency of which borough certainly so far prove true to the old adage that they cling to their last-choice, with unrelenting fidelity.

The Bradlaugh dilemma! This was the nice sea of troubles the House was landed in on meeting at nine o'clock in the evening of Tuesday after Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. The per inacious and imperturbable member for Northampton, easily distinguished from his clean-shaven face of a somewhat Mongolian cast, and his flowing locks, having been re-elected during the recess, presented himself at the table to take the oath. He was introduced by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt. Sir Erskine May having handed him the book, Mr. Bradlaugh was apparently about to take the oath in the usual way—when Sir Stafford Northcote, amid Conservative cheers, rose to demur. The Speaker, however, blandly remarked that, "having regard to former resolutions of the House—(cheers)—and the reports of Select Committees in reference to this matter, I cannot withhold from the House the opportunity of



expressing its judgment upon the new conditions under which the oath is now proposed to be taken." Mr. Bradlaugh then withdrew below the bar; and Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that on June 22 last the House decided that the gentleman in question should not be allowed "to take the oath or make affirmation," the latter part of the resolution with regard to affirmation being afterwards rescinded, and a subsequent motion carried to permit any member claiming to affirm so to do, subject to any proceedings that might be taken in a court of law. Mr. Bradlaugh did affirm; proceedings were taken; and the result was the hon. member was declared to be unentitled to affirm by law. The Leader of the Opposition now objected to Mr. Bradlaugh's taking the oath on the score of his expressed opinion that an oath would not be binding to his conscience; and the right hon. Baronet moved a resolution to prevent him from "repeating the words of the oath." The majority was with Sir Stafford Northcote. It was in vain Mr. Horace Davey introduced an amendment framed to remove the impediment. Vainly did Mr. Labouchere inveigh with logical directness against the injustice sought to be done to Northampton and to his colleague. Equally thrown away was the earnest appeal of Mr. Bright in favour of tolerance; the fearless speech from the bar of Mr. Bradlaugh; and the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Gladstone himself, who held firmly by his opinion of last year that the legality or illegality of any member's affirmation or oath should be left to be decided by a court of law. Sir Hardinge Giffard and Sir Henry James spoke without throwing additional light on the question. The House then divided. Consciousness of victory was stamped on the face of that eminently respectable Conservative "Whip," Mr. Rowland Winn (whose radiant features are here traced) when he approached the table with his brother tellers; and it was with the firm dignity which characterises his jaunty bearing that Mr. Winn received from the clerk the paper containing the figures, which proclaimed Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution successful by a majority of 33—208 to 175 votes. But Mr. Bradlaugh was not thus easily to be disposed of. The ever-courteous Speaker called upon him to withdraw. "The resolution of the House is against the law; and I respectfully refuse to withdraw," stoutly maintained Mr. Bradlaugh. Nor did Captain Gossett (Sir Stafford Northcote's new motion that Mr. Bradlaugh should withdraw having been agreed to), nor several of the Sergeant-at-Arms's janitors, prove equal to the task of removing the lusty and broad-shouldered member for Northampton. But Sir Stafford Northcote would not proceed to the extremity of moving his committal to the clock-tower. And the difficulty for the time being was got over by the House, on the motion of Mr. Joseph Cowen, adjourning at a quarter past two in the morning.

Wednesday saw the House calmer. Mr. Bradlaugh again walked up to the table, and requested to be allowed to take the oath; but was again politely desired by the Speaker to withdraw behind the bar. Eventually, Mr. Labouchere's reasonable suggestion that facilities should be granted him to reintroduce his measure permitting any member to affirm, though not directly yielded to by Mr. Gladstone or Sir Stafford Northcote, was strongly supported by Mr. Bright, and at last tacitly agreed to as the best way out of the difficulty. Mr. Gladstone then announced that the contemplated dealing with the silver duties would be abandoned; and the House adjourned.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We recorded last week the opening of a new season of this establishment on the Tuesday with a performance of Verdi's "Aida," including successful first appearances by Mdle. De Reszké and M. Vergnet. The opera was repeated on the following Thursday; and on Saturday Madame Sembrich appeared, for the first time this season, in the character in which she was first heard here last season. Again, as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the brilliant soprano voice and rare upper range possessed by Madame Sembrich, and her excellent powers of bravura singing, were splendidly displayed in the cavatina in the first act, in the music of the contract-scene, and especially in the elaborate scena of delirium. The singer was enthusiastically received. As Enrico Ashton, Signor Sante Athos made a very successful first appearance. He possesses a good stage presence, a voice of fine quality, and sings artistically. We shall doubtless soon again have occasion to speak of his merits. Signor Marini as Edgardo sang with great effect; and the cast included Signori I. Corsi and Silvestri respectively as Arturo and Raimondo. Signor Bevilacqua again conducted.

On Tuesday Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" was given, the performance having included the return of Mdle. Valleria as Mathilde and the first appearance in England of Signor Mierzwinsky as Arnoldo. The lady was specially applauded after the delivery of the important scena at the beginning of

the third act, and the gentleman achieved a genuine success, particularly in the great trio with Tell and Walter, and still more in Arnoldo's declamatory solo, "Corriam," with which, as usual, the opera concluded. Signor Mierzwinsky possesses a powerful tenor voice, with a high range of chest notes; he declaims well, and his stage action and gestures are good. The cast was efficiently completed by Signori Cotogni (Tell), De Reszké (Walter), Raguer (Melchthal), I. Corsi (the Fisherman), Silvestri (Gessler), Mdle. Velmi (Jenny), Mdle. Ghiotti (Edwige), and Signori Pille and Manfredi in subordinate parts. The incidental Divertissement was well sustained by Mdles. Viale, and L. and H. Reuters. The Overture was brilliantly played, and the "Allegro" had to be repeated. The opera was very ably conducted by M. Dupont (from Brussels), the new conductor engaged (in place of Signor Vianesi), to co-operate with Signor Bevilacqua.

"La Sonnambula" was announced for Thursday, with Madame Sembrich as Amina, and "Rigoletto" for this (Saturday) evening, with Madame Albani's first appearance this season, as Gilda. Mr. Gye's company has gained an accession of strength by the engagement of Madame Trebelli since the issue of his prospectus of the season.

OPERA COMIQUE.

The new work by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening, with great success. The title of the piece is "Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride;" and the purpose of the book is to ridicule the modern æsthetic school of art and poetry. It is only right to state that Mr. Gilbert's share in the work was finished in November last, before the recent plentiful expenditure of satire on the same subject. How wittily it is treated in the present instance may easily be imagined by those who have made acquaintance with the previous productions of the same author. The character of Patience is that of an unsophisticated dairy-maid, offering an amusing contrast to the group of "rapturous maidens" (æsthetic ladies) with whom she is thrown in contact; another such contrast being that between a pair of poets—Reginald Bunthorne, a despairing transcendentalist (who admits, in an aside, that he is "an æsthetic sham"), and Archibald Grosvenor, a sentimentalist of the Idyllic school. These varieties are opposed by the robust military element embodied by some officers of the 35th Dragoons who arrive in the village, and a series of love-making scenes between the principal characters, with the changing preferences of the ladies, are conveyed in dialogue and verse with a constant succession of satirical witticisms—full of fun and point, but never transgressing the bounds of good taste—that keep the audience in almost continual laughter.

Mr. Sullivan has contributed some charming music to the two acts of which the piece consists, the style being more often refined and graceful than burlesque, although there are some touches of genuine musical humour, as in the mock-heroic recitative of the strong-minded Lady Jane, with its caricature of the old-fashioned Italian "recitativo parlante" and the scraping accompaniment for bass stringed instruments. Her following song bewailing the departure of her youth in humorous verse is, however, rather sentimental than comic, the latter effect being heightened by the singer leaning on a violoncello (or rather double bass), on which she is supposed to accompany herself. Other touches of musical humour are in the capital songs—"If you want a receipt" (for the Colonel), the recitative and air for Bunthorne; in the first act: the song, "A magnet hung" (for Grosvenor); the duet, "So go" (for Bunthorne and Jane); the comic trio (for the Duke, the Colonel, and the Major); and the duet, "When I go out of door" (for the two poets).

These pieces—good as they are of their kind—depend much, of course, on stage situation and manner of delivery. In a different and better style, and of far more permanent value, are Patience's song, "I cannot tell;" her ballad, "Love is a plaintive song;" the graceful duet, "Long years ago" (for Patience and Angela), that for Patience and Grosvenor, "Prithee, pretty maiden;" the unaccompanied set in the first act, and the quintet in the second act.

Some of the choral music for the rapturous maidens is sweetly melodious, particularly the opening movement, "Twenty love-sick maidens we;" and the choruses, "In a melancholy train" and "Let the merry cymbals sound."

The choral pieces for the soldiers are full of bold rhythmical effects; and there are some well-wrought climaxes, especially in the scene of the ladies' rejection of the officers, and at the close of the first act.

The piece was extremely well acted and sung; Miss Leonora Braham was, in every respect, a charming representative of the simple-minded Dairy-maid; the principal group of "Rapturous Maidens," the Ladies Angela, Saphir, Ella, and Jane, having been very satisfactorily realised by Misses J. Bond, J. Gwynne, Fortescue, and A. Barnett. Mr. G. Grossmith was richly comic, in make-up and manner, as the atrabilious Bunthorne; Mr. Rutland Barrington having thoroughly succeeded in the opposing portraiture of the tender sentimentalist. Mr. R. Temple made a dashing Colonel Calverley, and sang his music well; and the parts of the Major, and Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable were satisfactorily filled by Mr. F. Thornton and Mr. D. Lely. The gestures and actions of these three gentlemen, when singing the comic trio, dressed in Mediaeval costume, had evidently been highly studied, and offered a rich caricature of pre-Raphaelite grotesqueness. The costumes throughout are rich and appropriate, and the stage action and grouping have been largely benefited by the personal superintendence of Mr. Gilbert. The orchestra and chorus were very efficient—two nicely-painted scenes have been provided by Mr. J. O'Connor, and all the details are in excellent keeping.

Mr. Sullivan conducted, and he, Mr. Gilbert, and the principal performers were called forward amid enthusiastic applause. There is every prospect of a long and successful career for "Patience."

The final Crystal Palace Saturday Concert of the twenty-fifth series took place last week, and is to be supplemented this week, as usual, by a special performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor.

The Musical Union began a new season (the thirty-seventh) on Tuesday afternoon—again at St. James's Hall—M. Lasserre having become the director in lieu of Mr. John Ella, the founder, who retires after a long and active career. The first concert brought forward M. Reisenhauser, a young pianist who made a very successful first appearance, his solo performance having been Schumann's "Carnaval;" besides which he sustained the principal part in Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat. String quartets by Haydn (in G, op. 51) and Beethoven (No. 1, in F) were well played by MM. Viardot, Wiener, Waefelghem, and Lasserre.

Next week (on Saturday) Mr. Mapleson begins his new season at Her Majesty's Theatre. We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming performances.

An evening concert is to take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, May 4, under the patronage of the Queen, in aid of the South African Relief Fund.

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THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

General Sir William Fenwick Williams, G.C.B., on whom her Majesty has been pleased to confer the post of Constable of the Tower of London, is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, of Nova Scotia, and was born in December, 1801. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825. He was British Commissioner in Turkey in 1840-3 at the Conference which preceded the signing the Treaty of Erzeroum, for settling the Turco-Persian frontier, in 1848; and acted as *Times* Correspondent with the Turkish forces in 1855. He held the command of the Turkish Army during the siege of Kars, for the defence of which city he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, created a Baronet, and awarded a pension of £1000 a year, besides being made an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and admitted a freeman of the City of London. He was appointed Commander of Woolwich Garrison in 1856, and Commander of the Artillery in Canada in 1859. He held the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia from 1865 to 1869, and commanded the garrison of Gibraltar from 1870 to 1876. From 1856 to 1859 he represented the borough of Calne in Parliament in the Liberal interest. He was promoted to the rank of full General in 1868, and was placed on the retired list in 1877.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox.



GENERAL SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, OF KARS, G.C.B.
THE NEWLY APPOINTED CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

THE CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.

Particulars of the trial and execution of the Nihilists at St. Petersburg found guilty of the conspiracy that effected the assassination, on March 13, of the late Emperor Alexander II., were related in the last three weekly Numbers of this Journal. Our Special Artist who was at St. Petersburg furnishes the two illustrations that are given this week—the first representing the condemned prisoners on their way to the place of execution, the Semenovskiy Plain, near the Tsarskoe Selo railway station; and the second, their appearance on the scaffold immediately before they were hanged. The portraits of these wretched criminals, which were on the front page of our last publication, had been drawn by our Special Artist during the sittings of the Court, held on Thursday, the 7th inst., and two following days. It was presided over by Prince Peter of Oldenburg, chief judicial

member of the Imperial Privy Council, whose portrait we have also given: he was assisted by several members of the Senate and Ministers of State. The verdict and sentence were agreed upon at an early hour of Sunday morning, the 10th, and the sentence was formally announced in Court next day, and was carried into execution on the Friday morning, the 15th inst., about nine o'clock. The six prisoners arraigned, found guilty, and condemned to death were Nicholas Sheliaboff, aged thirty, the manager of the plot; Nicholas Reesakoff, aged twenty-one, who threw one of the bomb-shells; Kibaltchik, a mining engineer, by whom they were

last. Five priests in purple caps mounted the scaffold and presented a cross, which all the prisoners reverently kissed, showing that all sense of religion had not been obliterated by their subversive theories and crimes. This action is shown in our Artist's second sketch of the melancholy affair. The prisoners were then allowed to kiss each other. A word or two passed between them; but the beating of the drums, which now began and lasted till the execution was finished, effectually drowned every other sound. The prisoners were placed under the beam, and each had his head covered with a white hood attached to a kind of sack. Each one, beginning with Kibaltchik and ending

manufactured; Gabriel Michaeloff, who carried a bomb-shell to waylay the Emperor in another street; and two women—namely, Sophie Peroffskaya, aged twenty-seven, daughter of an officer of rank; and Hessa Helfmann, a Jewess, who was captured in the house where the bomb-shells and other apparatus of the conspirators were kept. The execution of Hessa Helfmann was postponed, on account of her being with child; but the other five were all hanged at the appointed hour, in the sight of a crowd of fifteen thousand people.

The dismal performance was superintended by General Baranoff, who had a strong guard of Cossacks and infantry of several regiments, and mounted gendarmes. The prisoners were conveyed from the Citadel, or Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in two carts, which are shown in our first illustration. One cart bore Sheliaboff and Kibaltchik, seated in high iron chairs upon a platform, with their backs to the horses; their arms were tightly pinioned, and their bodies were strapped to the upright iron posts or rods of the chairs. Each was dressed in a black gown, with a flat cap, and had a black board tied to his breast, with the words in large white letters, "Assassin of the Czar." The second cart brought three prisoners, the woman Peroffskaya seated between Reesakoff and Michaeloff, all fastened to their seats in the same manner, but her dress was rather different. Surrounding them was a strong escort of Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes playing a lively tune, and preceded by mounted gendarmes. The prisoners were unbound and led up the steps on to the scaffold by the executioner and his assistants. With the exception of Reesakoff, who seemed very feeble, they all showed remarkable firmness and resignation. The woman appeared the calmest of all, and it was noticeable that she even retained a slight colour in her cheeks to the



THE CONSPIRACIES IN ST. PETERSBURG: THE NIHILISTS CARRIED TO EXECUTION.

with Reesakoff, was led to the top of a small stool with steps; the rope was then drawn tight round one of the supporting beams, and the culprit was left to strangle by the stool being withdrawn from under him. All the prisoners remained firm and imperturbable till the last moment. Reesakoff alone appeared to faint before the stool was taken away. In the case of Michaeloff, the rope broke twice, apparently, before the hangman completed the task. It is said, however, that the executioner was drunk, and that he has been punished with a severe flogging.

"ACADEMY NOTES."

The sketches that occupy a page of this week's publication may as well borrow this title from a recognised budget of art-criticism which usually accompanies the opening of the Burlington House Exhibition in the first week of May. But they pretend only to give a few humorous suggestions of the various experiences of artists and their friends, from the different reception accorded by "the Hanging Committee"—an awful tribunal with a dreadful name—to the pictures which have been sent in for exhibition. Partial glimpses of some official notes and circulars appear in the corners of the page; these are from the secretary of the Royal Academy writing in the name of the President and Council, either to signify their acceptance of the picture in question, and to invite the joyful artist, if he thinks it needful, to do the varnishing, or to add some finishing touches; or else—to Mr. Smudge and Mr. Vandyke Brown a horrible alternative—informing those gentlemen that the Council do not appreciate their works, and requesting that they may be fetched home "as soon as convenient." Those solitary figures in their lonely apartments—the one who is suffering great anxiety because he feels his chance is "doubtful," the other deep in despair, already knowing his picture to be "rejected"—will not in vain appeal to the sympathy of the gentle reader. But even among the more fortunate or more deserving "accepted," who have been admitted within the stately saloons of Burlington House for the preliminary inspection of their own works and others displayed on the walls, there are sometimes, it is to be feared, real occasions of discontent, from the exigencies of space making it impossible to do equal justice to all. One will be "skied," another will be "floored," being suspended either too high or too low for conveniently looking at it, and possibly deprived of its due effect as a composition by the improper point of view. The artist and his particular admirers, in such a case, including perhaps the owner of the picture, if it should have been painted to order, will naturally be inclined to think that the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year is "not a good Exhibition." On the other hand, in the opinion of any gentleman or lady painter whose work is placed "on the line," confronting the eyes of the spectator at a direct level, the selection and arrangement of the whole Exhibition will seem to have been most judiciously managed.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHIOS.

Some accounts of the terrible calamity that befell the island of Chios, or Scio, near the coast of Asia Minor, by the earthquake on Sunday, the 10th inst., have appeared in this Journal, with views of different places there, to which are now added four sketches, by a correspondent there, showing the ruins of the houses destroyed; the principal street and market-place, called Aploteria; the square in front of the Turkish Governor's Palace; and the quay, with distressed people, some days afterwards, watching for the arrival of a vessel to bring them relief; also a religious procession of the rural peasantry, with their priests, going to pray for Divine help in their great affliction.

A witness of the disaster at the seaport town of Castro says he had finished dinner, and was without his coat, just about to take a nap, when hearing an awful booming sound, and feeling the house, which was one story high, beginning to shake, he placed himself in a doorway. The walls fell down, and the roof, which was a flat terrace, opened, and through the cloud of dust which rose he dimly saw the open heavens above him. Disengaging himself from the stones and mortar, which reached nearly to his knees, he clambered up on to the top of the ruins of his dwelling. No sooner had he emerged than a girl called to him, "Come, Sir, do come, and help me save my mother." Yielding to the entreaties of the girl, who rushed in over the ruins of the next house; he followed her, and saw the mother with her feet fastened down, her head covered with dust and dirt, and feebly moving her hand in the effort to rise. Telling the girl to take her mother's hand, he disengaged the feet, and together they dragged her out, and washing her face revealed frightful bruises. While waiting upon her a father came up with his two children, one of whom was dead and the other apparently so, though a little cold water dashed on his face brought him to his senses. All this happened in ten minutes from the first shock. A second booming sound was heard, and the downfall of other houses and walls, tottering in consequence of the first shock, was seen. The narrator made his way to the Quarantine Office, running up and down over ruins of houses piled in the street, meeting only one fugitive like himself. Here he remained some little time, until a third shock occurred, when he, with others, got a boatman to take him on board a small steamer then in the roadstead. While in the steamer the awful roaring continued, and for a few minutes a cloud of smoke burst from the slope at the back of the town and then ceased. The captain of a Greek tug which was preparing to leave happened to be at the Custom-house. He describes the buildings as veering first one side and then the other, and then he felt a violent upheaving of the ground. He ran towards the sea, and in passing saw a balcony fall from a house and kill a woman and child, who were running away. Heavy iron pipes which were lying at the Custom-house were knocked against each other by the vibrations of the heaving ground. Thick clouds of dust rose from the ruins, from out of which could be heard cries for help—"Save me, save me; I am not dead." Those who succeeded in getting clear ran towards the seashore, jumping into boats and small craft which were near. Others dashed down the road leading to the outskirts, scrambling over stones and ruins, from which shrieks were still proceeding, and passing on the way bodies of the wounded and dying.

The greatest damage has been done in the southern part of the island, some of the villages having suffered even more than the town. It is thought that the killed and injured amount to at least five thousand, two thousand in the town, and the rest in the villages.

It was reported at a meeting of the executive committee of the Chios Relief Fund, held at the Mansion House on Monday, that the fund announced by the Lord Mayor amounted to £16,850, of which £10,000 had already been remitted. This was exclusive of collections being made at the Stock Exchange, the Baltic, and other commercial centres. The Prime Minister had written for information, and on receipt of it had contributed £50 personally and £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund.

RECENT AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

Dr. Emil Holub, who was received in London by the Royal Geographical Society with some acclamation, relates the experiences and discoveries of his *Seven Years in South Africa*; and the English translation, by Miss Ellen Frewer, fills two volumes just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. In July, 1872, this enterprising and scientific medical man arrived at the Diamond-Fields of West Griqua Land; but, finding small practice for his professional skill, soon set off to explore the interior wilderness. He went up through the country west of the Transvaal, among the Batlapins and Barolongs and the Bamangwato farther north, visiting King Sechele and King Khame, the sons of Sekhomo, of whom we have heard from Captain Parker Gilmore, as well as from our lamented friend Thomas Baines. A second journey from Dutoitspan northward brought Dr. Holub far past Shoshong and the Bamangwato people, to the great river Zambesi, in about the eighteenth degree of south latitude, above the wondrous Victoria Falls. We were, indeed, already somewhat acquainted with that region and with its inhabitants, the Makalaka, from the information given long ago by Dr. Livingstone, and Mr. Baines. There is little positively new ground of exploration in Dr. Holub's field of travel; but he is a competent observer, a naturalist, and botanist, and was enabled to gain much acquaintance with the native tribes, who are chiefly of the Bechuana race. The two volumes are illustrated with a great number of wood engravings from the author's drawings of various scenes and objects of curiosity; whilst the style of writing, as preserved in this translation, is agreeably smooth and simple.

A higher degree of importance belongs to the geographical explorations of Major Alexander Serpa Pinto, the renowned Portuguese traveller, whose achievements vie with those of Mr. H. M. Stanley and Captain V. L. Cameron in traversing the breadth of "the Dark Continent" between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. *How I Crossed Africa* (Sampson Low and Co.) is not the title of the author's own choice for these volumes; and we do not think it in the best taste, reminding us, as it does, of "How I Found Livingstone;" but its purport is exactly what Major Serpa Pinto did. "Across Africa" would have answered quite as well, but that Cameron had used this title before. Major Serpa Pinto at first meant to call his book "The King's Rifle," having dedicated it, with sincerely patriotic and soldierly loyalty, to his Majesty Dom Louis of Portugal, in whose service he was proud to bear arms, as an officer of the 12th and 4th Chasseurs; but he was advised that such a title, for London book-publishing and advertising, would be too enigmatical. His work, having been written in Portuguese, is now first published in English, being translated from his manuscript by Mr. Alfred Elwes. We are sure that it will be perused with great interest by all readers who care for African geography. His first African experience was in 1869, in military duty on the Zambesi and the Mozambique coast. In 1877, he went out again from Portugal, but this time to the east coast of Lower Africa, to the provinces of Angola and Benguela, with an appointment to conduct an exploring expedition thence to the Zambesi. He arrived just in time to meet Mr. H. M. Stanley, of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, who had then effected his memorable journey from Zanzibar in the opposite direction, finding the true course of the Congo, and following it down to the Atlantic. Major Serpa Pinto, who greeted Mr. Stanley with enthusiastic admiration, soon began his own remarkable performance of inland travel. It led him up the country from Benguela, by successive rising terraces of uplands, crossing several tributary streams, to Bihé, of which Cameron has told us; then onward to the Liambai and other great affluents of the Zambesi, which had not previously been explored. Some of his personal adventures were sufficiently interesting. Among the Ambuellas, for example, a people of rather wild notions concerning domestic points of honour, the Major had much difficulty, as he says, in escaping from the amorous persecutions of the king's daughters. It was a very odd chance, again, that made him find in the coat-pocket of an old Portuguese uniform, worn by a negro prince of Central Africa, a *billet doux* bearing the name of one of his own friends at home, upon which he indulges in a little pleasantries. The title first proposed for his narrative is explained by relating how, when robbed and deserted by his servants, he luckily preserved a rifle which the King of Portugal had given him, and by which, having powder and lead, he could kill game for his support. He met with two English naturalists, Dr. B. F. Bradshaw and Alexander Walsh, near Luchuma, on the river Cuando, where he was hospitably entertained by a French missionary, M. François Coillard, whose wife and niece likewise most kindly took care of the sick and destitute stranger. This place is in the neighbourhood of the Great Zambesi Falls, which are named Mosi-oa-Tunia in the language of that country, and of which the author gives a minute description. He made his way southward, through the land of the Manguato or Bamangwato, noticed above in Dr. Emil Holub's book, to the recently annexed province of the Transvaal. With the Boers, or Dutch farmers of that country, to whom the British Government has been so mistakenly and disastrously opposed, Major Serpa Pinto had a great deal of friendly intercourse. He speaks very well of their character and behaviour, and indignantly protests against "those who systematically slander them." A Portuguese military officer, with many personal acquaintances of high position in English and colonial society, and bearing only goodwill to the British Government, is likely to be an impartial witness in favour of the Boers. We take leave of Major Serpa Pinto with thanks for the instructive entertainment he has provided in these volumes. They are furnished with fifteen sectional maps and about 130 illustrations, and with geodetical and meteorological tables.

The perplexing relations of different races of the population in South Africa have, within three or four years past, brought an enormous amount of trouble, expense, and bloodshed, with no small discredit, to the British Government and nation. Public opinion in this country is still far from a correct understanding of that "three-cornered problem," as Mr. F. Reginald Statham calls it, which is expounded in his bright and clever book, a volume published by Macmillan and Co., entitled *Blacks, Boers, and British*. With reference to the first term of this alliterative title, it is scarcely needful to remark that the Zulus and most of the Kaffirs are not exactly "blacks;" but that common term, or sometimes even its contemptuous equivalent, "niggers," has long been currently applied to all native African people. It may also be objected to the third term, "British," that it fails to include some considerable parts of the European colonial community. Not to speak of many French and Germans, there are among the Dutch inhabitants of the Western Province numerous families whose urbane condition and habits of life would seem to distinguish them from the Boers. The truth is, that the Cape Colony is extremely mixed, putting the Kaffirs and other native races aside; and it is chiefly in a few commercial towns, along the eastward seacoast or at some inland centres of traffic, that the British residents prevail. The South African agricultural interest, to a large extent, remains in the possession of the Dutch, whose political and social importance may be expected to increase

rather than diminish. This is not, in so many words, the express verdict of Mr. Statham, but it is a judgment much confirmed by the incidental observations to be noticed in his interesting book. We would commend it to the serious reflection of those who are just now inclined to censure Mr. Gladstone's Government for the eagerness with which it has concluded the pacification of the Transvaal. Entire freedom to manage their own affairs, whether separately or in a confederation of their own choice and device, but with an Imperial "suzerainty" of the British Crown for the mere purpose of excluding any other Great Power, must henceforth be allowed to each of the European communities in South Africa—to the Cape Colony, as well as to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, though Natal is in a different position. The less the Colonial Office has to do with them, the better for them and for us, though Mr. Statham's denunciation of that Office as "the Curse of South Africa," strikes the English reader as somewhat too harsh and severe. We should say, however, that the worst errors it has committed, or rather permitted, of late years, such as the Zulu War and the Annexation of the Transvaal, arose from the absence of Foreign Office action in that part of the world. The relations of our Government with King Cetewayo, and with the independent Republic administered by President Burgers, ought to have been treated by our Foreign Department, which should have employed its own political and consular agents in both those countries. Where the Colonial department has restricted its activity to the ordinary superintendence of what are really British provinces, its functions have, in most instances, been for some time past fairly performed. Apart from this ground of exception, we are disposed to accept Mr. Statham's views of South African politics as nearer the truth than any to be met with in recent books and magazine articles. He was, during two or three years, from 1877 to 1879, editor of the *Natal Witness*, and strongly opposed to the proceedings of Sir Bartle Frere, who arrived there in September, 1878. But the author has further had an opportunity of making personal acquaintance with the people and affairs of Capetown and the Western Province. His descriptions also of the local scenery about the Cape, of Table Mountain, and the neighbouring farms and vineyards, as well as the aspects of the shore at Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, and the experiences of passengers landing there, are written in a lively and entertaining style.

Our latest book of African travel is a volume by Mr. Alexander W. Mitchinson, *The Expiring Continent; A Narrative of Travel in Senegambia* (W. H. Allen and Co.). Let us hope that Africa is not quite in so bad a plight as to deserve this unpropitious title. It is, perhaps, not fair to judge of the general prospects of the whole Continent by what lies between the Senegal and the Gambia; but we believe that Mr. Mitchinson has also visited some other parts. His European experiences, as he frankly admits, were gained in an eastern province of Russia, which may account for his adopting a different standard, in his estimation of the state of a country, from that of ordinary Englishmen. But he is a thoughtful and benevolent observer of the habits of mankind, and he deplores the terrible waste of life in West Africa from neglect of the laws of health in Europeans, and from their want of humane consideration for the negro races. The French and English settlements in that region do not seem to be in a condition altogether creditable to the civilising influences of European colonisation and commerce. There is but too much ground for the complaint that the country and the native population are getting rather worse than better. If the author had called this book "The Expiring Colonies," more especially referring to the British establishments on the Gambia and at Sierra Leone, he would have had some justification. We invite the reader who feels due concern in this serious problem, and who seeks information about Senegambia, to peruse the statements of Mr. Mitchinson, which appear well worthy of attention. The volume has a map of his route and a few other illustrations.

THE CENSUS.

The day Census for the City began to be taken on Monday, and the enumeration continued for five days. About one hundred enumerators have been engaged on the work, under the superintendence of the ward clerks, and during the five days every house in the City has been canvassed, except a few public buildings specified in the schedule. All persons "engaged, occupied, or employed" in the City have been reckoned. In the instructions to the ward clerks and other enumerators it is particularly stated that—"The day Census is intended to comprise every person, male or female, of all ages, residing, engaged, occupied, or employed in each and every house, warehouse, shop, manufactory, workshop, counting-house, office, chambers, stable, wharf, &c., and to include all persons of both sexes and all ages on the premises during the working hours of the day, whether they sleep or do not sleep there. As the Imperial Census gathers every person on the premises during the night, it is the object of this Census to enumerate every person, male and female, young and old, upon the premises during the day."

Some of the present returns have reached us. The population of Hull is 153,353, an increase of 31,461 over that of 1871; Wolverhampton numbers 75,576, as compared with 63,279 at the last Census; Southampton has a population of 52,541, an increase of 4999; the population of Leicester has increased from 95,220 in 1871 to 122,351 in 1881; Barrow-in-Furness contains a population of 47,002, against 19,000 in 1871; the population of Coventry is 45,199, in 1871 it was 40,109; that of Preston is 96,855, an increase of 11,098 as compared with the preceding Census; Eastbourne has increased to 21,510, from 10,342; Faversham has now a population of 9433, an increase of 1512; Reigate, including Redhill, has increased from 15,900 to 18,650; and Wolverhampton has 75,576, being 7297 more than in 1871.

The result of the Census in Scotland, so far as the chief centres of population are concerned, has been made public. Out of 160 burghs and populous parishes there is an increase of population in 125, and a decrease in 35, and the total gain amounts to 243,000. In Edinburgh the population is set down at 225,435, being an increase of 28,447 since 1871. In Glasgow it is 555,289; Dundee, 140,463; Aberdeen, 105,818; Greenock, 67,427; Leith, 60,033; Paisley, 55,587; Perth, 29,858; Kilmarnock, 25,816; Arbroath, 21,700; Ayr, 20,819.

Professor Huxley and Mr. Spottiswoode will give the evening discourses at the meeting of the British Association at York. Mr. Huxley will speak of the Rise and Progress of Palæontology on Sept. 2; and Mr. Spottiswoode on the Electric Discharge, its Forms and its Functions, on Sept. 5.

The Charity Commissioners, in their report for the year 1880, just issued, state that the total sum of stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on Dec. 31, 1880, amounted to £9,589,258, divided into 10,638 separate accounts. The total number of charities now recorded on the register is 9154. The Commissioners dwell on the necessity for a revision of charitable trusts.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The exhibition of the junior water-colour society suffers from the absence of Messrs. Herkomer, Gow, and other leading members, and is scarcely of average interest. Only a very moderate proportion of the works would satisfy requirements more severe than those of amateurs and amateur critics. Insufficient training, the lack of serious study, the superficiality and conventionality which the facilities afforded by water-colours are apt to foster, are but too generally apparent. However we may vaunt our so-called "national art," such defects and deficiencies, at all events, are not presented in the productions of French painters in oil, who occasionally turn to water-colours as a *délassement*—a fact of which we were forcibly reminded the other day when inspecting the Exhibition of the New Society of Aquarellistes at Paris.

There are, however, a few works here—one especially by E. J. Gregory—which would well bear comparison, on their own ground, with the thoroughly studied and accomplished productions of the Leloirs, Vibert, and other artists of the Rue Laffitte. The picture (for it is this in every sense) by Mr. Gregory, to which we refer, represents an artist holding palette and brush, posing himself backward in his chair before a painting (already framed, to judge of its final effect), to which with almost painful critical deliberation he is giving the "Last Touches" (144). The usual artistic properties are scattered about the room; the model, a pretty girl in a low dress, now at length dispensed with, stands behind before the fire-place. Drawing, foreshortening, colour, tone, execution, are all equally *soignées*, and the result is a harmonious completeness that we rarely see, even in cabinet oil-pictures, in the English school. Careful thoroughness and artistic qualities of colour and tone will also be found in two costume single figures by J. D. Linton, of which, however, that called "Janet Foster, from 'Kenilworth'" (137), is by far the preferable. It is free from the customary blackness; the costume is less obtrusive and cumbersome than usual; with no story to tell, we have not to note any failure of dramatic conception; and the face is exquisitely modelled. "Behind Time" (44), by C. Green—a lean old prig, extensively got up in a costume of the Directory, waiting, with offended dignity, in vain at a rendezvous—is likewise painstakingly finished, but not without hardness—to say nothing of the tendency to caricature. Careful, again, though technically rather inferior, is Townley Green's little drawing (67) of a young woman "talking over" an obstructive papa.

The two distinguished draughtsmen for the wood engraver, William Simpson and John Tenniel, are represented, and advantageously. Mr. Simpson (to whom this Journal owes so much) is, we suppose, the greatest traveller of the age; the fruits of travel he has made doubly his own by archaeological studies, and all his rare lore he is now bringing to the illustration of themes so much out of the beaten track as "Herodotus Consulting with the Priests of Vulcan, or P'tah, at Memphis" (28), and "Mani, or, 'Praying Wheel'" (or—as the artist tells us, the cylinder turned by the priests before the image of Buddha would more correctly be described—"Praising Wheel"), Soomoo, Himalayas" (156)—both of which will be found full of interest to the learned in Egyptian and Indian mythologies. If, with the artist's very adequate faculty of colour, he continues thus to embody pictorially his stores of out-of-the-way knowledge, he will yet add largely to the instruction and delight of the public. Mr. Tenniel is quite at home in his amusing illustration of Gil Blas—showing how the conceited young hero "arrayed himself in the blue velvet" (178), and the colouring is in an agreeable, negative key. C. J. Staniland, another of the many illustrators of periodicals and books in this society, works the vein of humour he had already struck in a drawing of an old superior of a monastery, who evidently deems himself sufficiently burdened with his own fat, leading homewards a string of his brethren heavily laden with faggots, as he moralises on the proverb that "Labour is Worship" (172). A very pleasing drawing is Mary L. Gow's figure of a little girl sitting wistfully over the book containing the lesson she has to "learn by heart" (185). Very nice, too, is E. Bale's little fair girl in black (149); but "Enid" (68), by the same artist, is spoiled by apparently aiming to reproduce the colour combination of a passing fashion. H. Carter does not lose his individuality this time in that of Israel; and his "Qui-est-ce?" (79), a mother holding a looking-glass before her child, is more than usually acceptable. Imagination is a faculty so rarely displayed by our painters that attention is due to Mr. H. J. Stock's attempts to deal with legendary, mystical, and allegorical romance—see his scenes from "Undine" (121), "Faust" (142), &c.—especially when accompanied, as is the case in this instance, by low, rich, mellow harmony of colouring. Proportionately to the elevation of aim, however, must the test be raised; and at present the artist's conceptions are too matter-of-fact, and essentially, therefore, hardly imaginative. He has to beware of the narrow limit between the sublime and the ridiculous, and to remember that often in the treatment of such themes the part is greater than the whole. There are artistic qualities in G. Clausen's "Gaywood Almshouses, King's Lynn" (31); W. Small's "Low Tide" (38)—the colour, however, lacks refinement; and L. Smytho's "Carol Singers" (130), though, we must add, a trifle disappointing, as also is T. Walter Wilson's "Latest Novel" (90). No. 158, by F. W. W. Topham, is a replica of one of the artist's pictures in last year's Academy. It will suffice to mention Louis Haghe's large drawing of the "Christening of the Prince of Wales" (52), which the artist has often far surpassed; lifelike female heads by W. L. Thomas and Miss Emily Farmer; "The Game Bag" (81), by J. Hardy; and figure contributions by several of the elder members. The Princess Imperial of Germany (Princess Royal) has sent a study of a male head, snooded with a red hood of mediæval shape (95), frank and vigorous in execution, and altogether an advance on last year's study.

Turning to the landscapes—in which the display of the Institute is in all senses less important than that of the Old Society—Mr. H. G. Hine still maintains the foremost place with his favourite subjects, mostly from the southern counties—in virtue of their reposeful breadth of treatment and their tenderness of aerial effect—qualities so estimable that we hesitate to say that a little less monotony, a little more accentuation of touch, especially in the foreground, a little more, in short, of the artistic charm that accompanies a less impassive—that is to say, a spontaneous and autographic expression of a painter's personal impressions and emotions, may be desiderated. Mr. Harry Hine is making marked progress, and in the direction in which his father has led the way. The view of Durham (33) and other of his drawings are very happy in their atmospheric effects. J. Aumonier's panoramic view of "Chelsea from Battersea Park" (24) is not a little admirable for its broad treatment of the effect of serene slightly veiled sunlight. "The Gate Tower of Bodiam Castle" (98), relieved against a twilight sky, by R. K. Penson, despite a rather amateur-like air in the workmanship, strikes us as possessing true sentiment—which can be said of too little professional work. Several drawings of river and coast scenes, by Walter W. May, well deserve notice, though from

the modesty of their merit they may have to be sought for; the "Calm on the Scheldt" (92) being particularly felicitous.

By T. Collier there is an extremely powerful, dashing view on a heath, called "Carting Gravel" (148)—owing, of course, its inspiration to David Cox, though just missing the beauty of colour and tenderness that usually reconciles the eye to the most "blottesque" exploits of Mr. Collier's model. Other followers in the same path—to wit, J. Orrock—who, though less forcible, has a nicer sense of gradation—J. W. Wympere, and E. M. Wimperis, are also fairly represented, though we may (as their drawings do not seem to demand detailed notice) simply commend them to the visitor. And in the same general commendation must—in view of falling space—be included the marine pieces, not less spirited than usual, of E. Hayes, the very effective, if somewhat conventional landscapes of J. Syer; E. Hargitt's masculine Scotch drawings—best of them perhaps No. 176, with deer on the hill top sniffing the "East Wind" that throws an ominous haze athwart the sun; J. Mogford's calm radiant "Summer Morning, Lochfyne" (126); and bit of sentiment (a rare thing with him) styled "Au Clair de Lune" (206); Harry Johnson's pleasing drawing of "Narni;" "Harrowing in Normandy" (124), with a well foreshortened team, by R. Beavis; W. Wild's views in Venice and Algiers; J. Fahey's "Whitby" (104), the best drawing we have seen by this artist for some time; J. Fulleylove's studies at Nismes and in Italy (which have, however, prompted a sad flasco in the shape of a composition somewhat à la Turner—No. 75); Mrs. E. Murray's "Old Palace, Venice" (113); contributions by Messrs. Leitch, Vacher, Mole, and Philp; flower-pieces by Mr. Duffield, and still-life by J. Sherrin.

The usual art-exhibition will not take place at Lowther Lodge this year.

The private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition is appointed for to-day, Saturday. The public will be admitted next Monday.

The members of the Royal Academy will meet on the evening of the 5th prox. in order to elect two Royal Academicians and a Royal Academician Engraver.

The Clothworkers' Company have offered to the School of Practical Fine-Art, King's College, London, three prizes of the value of ten guineas, the particulars of which may be obtained of Professor Delamotte or the secretary.

The second exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists is now open at the hall of the Skinners' Company, Dowgate-hill. The collection is an improvement on that of last year—fairly creditable as the first exhibition was to all concerned.

The Skinners' Company have voted a subscription of £500 per annum in aid of the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. All the "twelve" companies have now joined the association except the Grocers and Merchant Taylors.

A new exhibition, which is likely to attract members of Parliament, lawyers, and other busy men about Westminster, as well as some of the inhabitants of Lambeth, is to be opened in May, by the St. Stephen's Art Society. It will be held annually in a large room facing Westminster Hall. The subscribing members (250 in number) will occasionally change their pictures and will exhibit portfolios of sketches.

The Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which was opened at the spacious assembly rooms of the Castle Hotel, Richmond, last week by Princess Mary Adelaide, is certainly one of the largest and most successful of its kind ever held in the suburbs of London, and has been visited by an immense number of people resident in the neighbourhood. The subscriptions and entrance money will enable the committee to award a number of valuable prizes, for which there is a keen competition in the classes of the industrial section.

Among the many excellent illustrated works issued by the enterprising publishers of America, *The Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States* must take a high place. It is a work in two handsome volumes, well printed on good paper, the illustrations being beautifully executed in chromolithography. While it will satisfy the scientific botanist, it cannot fail to interest and delight all who love the beautiful works of nature as found in the wonderful variety of form and colour of flowers. The London agents for the book are Messrs. Ackerman, 191, Regent-street.

Mr. Vernon Heath invites public attention to a collection, with many new additions, of his photographs of landscapes and sylvan scenery, obtained from "enlargements" by the autotype permanent process, now on view at his rooms in Piccadilly. Bearing in mind the extraordinarily large dimensions of many of these photographs, their union of clearness and force, with range and delicacy of gradation, is worthy of the highest praise; all things considered, they are the finest landscape photographs we have seen, and probably photography under its present conditions cannot be carried farther.

The *Magazine of Art* for May is certainly the most striking number that has yet been issued. The engravings are excellent; and among them is a very remarkable design by Mr. Herkomer, being a small version of a gigantic picture that may now be seen upon the London hoardings. The attempt to introduce good art into advertising posters is, no doubt, laudable; but if the aim of a posting-bill is to attract the attention of the passer-by, that end, we fear, is often attained by a loud and startling picture, wholly wanting in artistic merit. Mr. Herkomer's design is too good for the purpose.

The annual general meeting of the members of the London Art-Union was held on Tuesday at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Godwin, F.R.S. The report of the council for the past year showed that the subscriptions amounted to £11,940. There had been allotted for prizes £4317; for providing works of art for accumulated payments, £584. The drawing for the prizes subscribed for last year was proceeded with, and it was subsequently announced that Mr. W. G. Chovill, of Chetwynde-road, was entitled to the original of the picture of the year, "The Loss of the Revenge;" and the £200 prize was won by Mr. C. B. Hall, of Quebec.

At Mr. Lefèvre's, King-street, St. James's, are on view the two large important pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, for which the artist received the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians. Both subjects are drawn from the Forest of Fontainebleau, Mdlle. Bonheur's favourite residence. The one entitled "On the Alert" represents a noble stag in a glade of beeches, drawn up to his full height, with distended eye-balls, sniffing the air. The other, called "A Foraging Party," shows a huge wild boar and his mate (with another boar in the middle distance) forcing their resistless way through the ferns, and birch-stems, and among the grey rocks, and tall oak-trunks, characteristic of the famous forest. These pictures, the latter especially, well support the artist's great reputation, and the engravings of them, which are to be produced by Mr. Lefèvre, will doubtless prove worthy both of the painter and the publisher.

A MAY GARLAND.

There are not many, now, of our pretty country maids to whom May Day is the "maddest, merriest day" of all the glad New Year—that is, in the Laureate's meaning of the words. The May-games that delighted the hearts of our forefathers no longer find favour in what used to be called "Merrie England." There is no time in this practical age of ours to keep up old customs. The high pressure of the nineteenth century laughs to scorn such primitive nonsense as dancing round garlanded poles on village greens: at any rate, on the village greens near London. The rural festival of the First of May which, through a long line of centuries, was wont to be kept up, year after year, with music, song, and dance, with feasting and high revel, has dwindled into a feeble attempt at gaiety by some town chimney-sweeps.

But in out-of-the-way corners of the country, we may still find girls so simple and unsophisticated as to care about being made "queens o' the May," and having their brows encircled by floral diadems. How lovely are these May-garlands!—and how charmingly they become the fresh young faces of the crowned! Well may the rustic queens be proud of their election, since they must be fair indeed to be counted worthy of wearing coronets composed of some of Flora's choicest gifts. For are not some of the flowers with which the queens o' the May are crowned the sweetest and daintiest blossoms of all the year?

In addition to the violets and primroses which have been blooming all through tearful April, we have now, on the very threshold of May, some charming wildings that are even more suggestive of green lanes and dewy glades. For, though there is no flower of spring or summer more universally beloved than our sweet-scented violet and pale primrose, these darling heralds of the spring are common to our gardens as well as to the whole country-side: whereas some of the bells and florets now in bloom are rarely seen away from their rural haunts. Primroses, of course, deck every May-queen's crown; but there are also flowers in that spring chaplet that one must go right away from towns to find; some of which we shall find in pastures and meadows, some on the lane-banks beneath the green hedges, some in the woods that are at last becoming tinged with verdure, and some by the river-side.

First, let us see what they get for their garlands in the meadows, which April rains have made so fresh and green. Cowslips, you may be sure; for what spring chaplet would be complete without these pretty yellow things, whose very name is at once suggestive of luxuriant meadows, and stiles, and days of childhood: those happy days when we really believed that tiny Ariels slept in the cowslip bells at night, and that the dewdrops we found hanging there like pearls in the morning had been placed there by the elfin sprites for their morning ablutions! The pale lilac blossoms of the "lady's smock," or cuckoo-flower, and perhaps the pinky pendant flowers of the columbine, attract our attention in the meadows, and the prim little yellow "mouse-ear," and the star of Bethlehem; but, in the pasture lands, it is unquestionably the cowslip which is prime favourite.

On the lane-banks violets are sure to greet us; but not those little perfumed things which Shakespeare says are "sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, or Cytherea's breath." It is getting too late in the spring to find the sweet-scented variety; but the dog-violets, which are larger and handsomer than the sweet-scented, are now in flower, "gleaming like amethysts in the dewy moss." But though the bluer, more transparent-looking flowers of the dog-violets surpass in appearance their congeners of the early days of Spring, they have no fragrance, and so, after all, seem but a poor exchange. However, the primrose, that sweet companion of the early Spring violet, is still in bloom, and its pale sulphur petals are such a pretty contrast to the blue of the dog-violets, that we forget the latter have no scent, and, twining them in our chaplet, let them borrow fragrance from our primroses and cowslips and other blossoms which we have still to pick. There are many pretty little modest flowers on the lane-banks so hidden amid other plants, under shelter of the hedges, as almost to escape our notice; but we can scarcely overlook the starlike, pure white blossoms of the stellaria, or the heavenly blue of the little speedwell, or the pink, rose-tinted flowers of "ragged robin," which latter, growing in loose panicles at the extremity of their long stems, are as conspicuous almost as the primroses themselves. And in the lane-sides, we are sure to notice the pink stem, beautifully cut leaves, and pink-veined corollas of the pretty cranesbill, or herb-Robert.

Now, when most of our trees are bursting into leaf, there are, perhaps, none of Nature's haunts so refreshing as the woods; and nowhere shall we find sweeter flowers than in the forests, groves, copses, dells, and thickets of our English woodlands. Many of the flowers that greeted us on sloping banks and in the lanes and meadows, again smile upon us as we enter the woods, in whose outskirts we are almost sure to meet once more with primroses, cowslips, violets, and pansies; but go deeper into the wood, and we find flowers not seen elsewhere. One of the first blossoms we meet with is the wood-sorrel; sweet modest thing, how prettily it nestles among the rich moss that gathers about the roots of aged oaks and elms, and how exquisitely pure are its transparent, white-veined, drooping bells! How prettily, too, those white pendant blossoms of the wood-sorrel contrast with its bright green trefoil leaves, which are more vividly green than even the tender verdure on the elms overhead! And we are sure to meet with the little woodruff, with its whorled scented leaves, and small white flowers clustering at the extremity of its angular stems. And, though it does not bloom long after April is over, we are also sure to meet with another white flower—the delicate but beautiful wood-anemone or wind-flower: a flower so enamoured of the sun that she "hangs her head and weeps" immediately he sinks in the west,

And shrouds her sweetness up, and keeps
Fool vigils, like a cloister'd nun,
Till his reviving ray appears,
Waking her beauty as he dries her tears.

But the "dew-cup of the frail anemone" is often closed in the day as well as at night, when there is much humidity in the atmosphere. The queens of the May could scarcely find more becoming flowers for their garlands than the chaste white blossoms of the three last-named flowers.

And those who live near a sheltered copse or thicket—especially where the copse or thicket is invaded by a stream or rippling rill—will be sure to entwine in their chaplets the richly perfumed bells of the blue-bell hyacinth. The haunts of the blue-bell are just the spots to sit down in and arrange their wreaths; and having gathered all they want, seated on the shaded mossy bank of a woodland stream, the village maids are serenaded by the choicest of our sylvan choristers: for where the greenwood trees are greenest and freshest, and where the wildest flowers bloom, there sing the nightingale and blackcap "and ever sweetest where the sweetest grows."

The May-blossom is not yet in bloom, nor the sweet wild rose; but even a rose can be dispensed with in a wreath wherein are primroses, blue-bells, and wood-anemones.



Reesakoff.

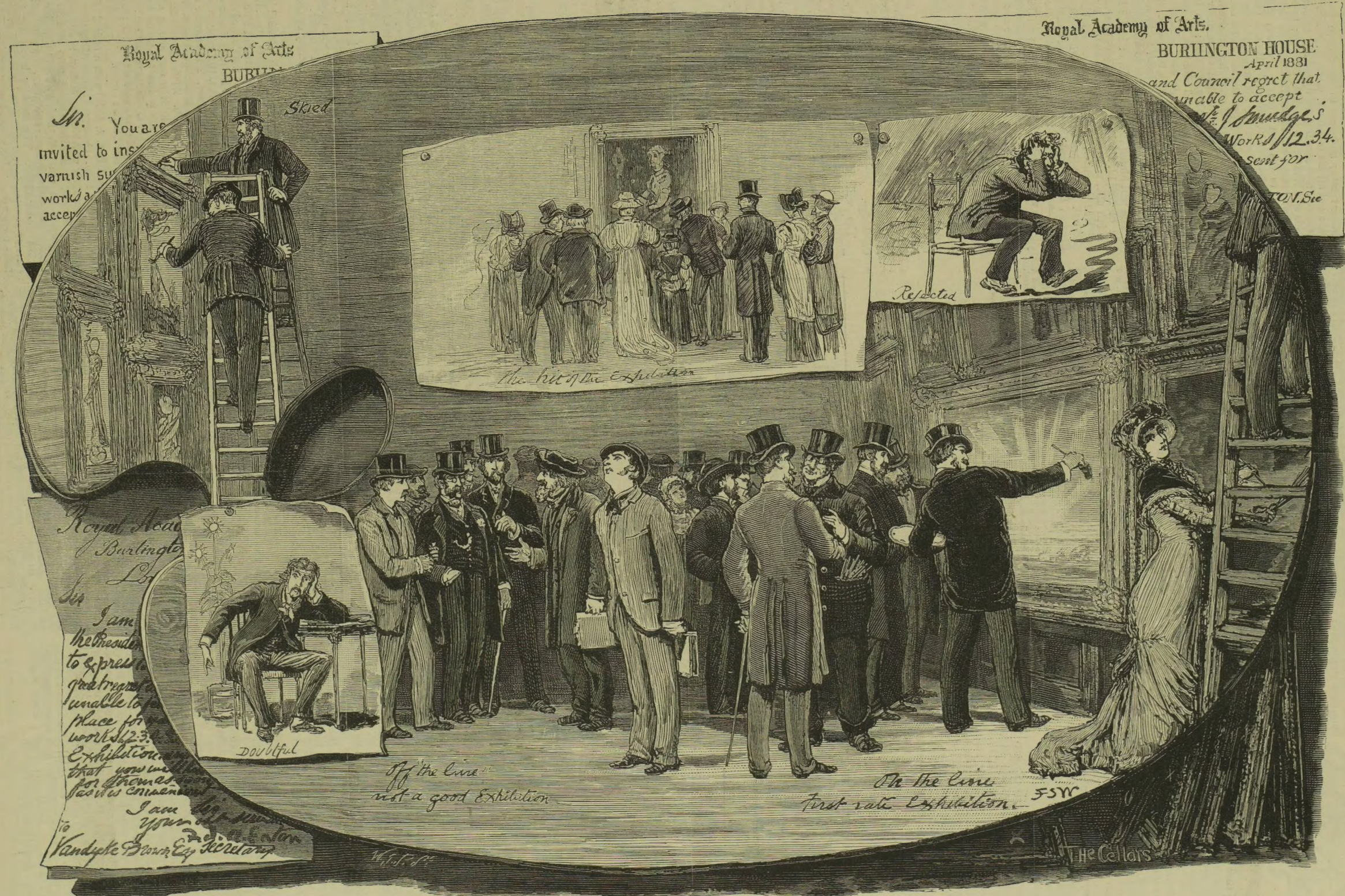
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THE CONSPIRACIES AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE NIHILISTS ON THE SCAFFOLD.



OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF FINGALL.

The Right Hon. Arthur James, tenth Earl of Fingall, Baron Killeen, of Killeen Castle, county Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died on the 24th inst., at his Castle, near Tara, after a lingering illness. He was born at Naples, May 10, 1819, the eldest son of Arthur James, ninth Earl, K.P., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Meath, by Louisa Emilia, his wife, only daughter of Mr. Elias Corbally, of Corbally Hall; was educated at Prior Park, near Bath, and represented one of the most ancient and distinguished Catholic families in Ireland, the Plunketts, of Killeen, on whom the earldom of Fingall was conferred in 1628. In early life, he entered the 8th Hussars, was A.D.C. to his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and served in the Crimea, taking part in the expedition to Kertch, and at the Siege of Sebastopol. He retired from the Army in 1857. He married, Feb. 12, 1857, Elise, daughter of Monsieur F. A. Rio, and leaves by her (who died near Pau, France, Nov. 25, 1862) one son, Arthur James, Lord Killeen, now eleventh Earl of Fingall, born at Rome, April 1, 1859, and two daughters, Lady Mary Plunkett, born June 3, 1860, and Lady Henrietta Plunkett, born Dec. 23, 1861. The late Lord Fingall was J.P. and D.L. for Meath, and was High Sheriff in 1845. He succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, April 22, 1869.

MR. FOLEY, OF ERSHAM AND WISTOW.

Mr. Henry Foley, of Ersham House, Kent, and Wistow, in the county of Huntingdon, J.P. and D.L., died on the 21st inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He was elder son of Major-General Richard Harry Foley, of Tetworth Hall, Huntingdonshire, and derived from a junior branch of the noble family of Foley, being descended from Philip Foley, M.P., of Prestwood, Staffordshire, younger brother of Paul Foley, of Stoke Edith Court, Herefordshire, the famous Speaker of the House of Commons. He was educated at Sandhurst, and was formerly Captain 6th Foot. He married, June 2, 1831, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Curteis, of Glenburne, and had one son, Harry Richard Stanhope, 42nd Regiment, and seven daughters.

MR. LAUDERDALE MAITLAND.

Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, Dumfriesshire, died at Loreburn Park, in that county, on the 19th inst., in his seventy-second year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Bushby Maitland, of Eccles, J.P. and D.L., M.P., who was son of Mr. John Bushby, by Grizell, his wife, daughter of Mr. Charles Maitland, of Eccles, the representative of an ancient cadet of Maitland, of Lethington. He married, Nov. 9, 1843, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr. Gillespie, and leaves an only child, Lina Mary.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mrs. Kerrison Harvey (Eliza), wife of Mr. Kerrison Harvey, of Bath, and Thorpe, in Norfolk, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Knowles Lacon, Bart., M.P., aged seventy-five.

Mr. Henry West, Q.C., late County Court Judge and Chairman of the county of Wexford, at his residence, Loughlinstown House, in the county of Dublin, on his seventy-third birthday, on the 21st inst.

Mr. William Burgess, an eminent architect and an Associate of the Royal Academy, on the 20th inst., at Melbury-road, Kensington. A notice of his chief works is given in connection with his portrait, in another page.

Mr. Robert Heysham Mounsey, of Castletown, Cumberland, on the 20th inst., aged fifty-two. He was eldest son of the late Mr. George Gill Mounsey, of Castletown (who died 1874), by Isabella, his wife, second daughter of John Heysham, M.D.

The Rev. Christopher Wybergh, M.A., Rector of Scrayingham, Yorkshire, on the 8th inst., at Montreux, Switzerland. He was paternally descended from the very ancient family of Wybergh, of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, and maternally from Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, late Rector of Ickworth and Horringer, and formerly Rector of Upper Chelsea, on the 12th inst., at Brighton, in his eighty-fifth year. He was author of "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome," published in 1831; "Greece and the Levant," in 1835, and of several educational and religious pamphlets.

The Rev. James Barrow, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Rector of North Wingfield, Derbyshire, on the 12th inst., at Southwell, Notts, aged eighty-seven. He was youngest son of the Rev. Richard Barrow, of Southwell, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Hodgkinson. He married Louisa, daughter of Sir C. Malet, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. John Gregory M'Kirdy, of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., at his seat, near Lesmahagoe, on the 21st inst. He was born in 1806, the eldest son of Mr. John M'Kirdy, of Birkwood, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. David Elliot, of Liddesdale, in the county of Lanark. He married, first, 1841, Augusta, eldest daughter of Captain James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P., which lady died in 1865; and secondly, Aug. 6, 1873, Clementina, daughter of Sir Norman Macdonald-Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, which lady died on Dec. 12, the year of her marriage.

The Right Hon. Sarah Mary, Countess Cawdor, on the 21st inst., at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the Hon. Henry F. Compton Cavendish, uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire; was married, June 28, 1842, to John Frederick Vaughan, Earl Cawdor, and had issue three sons—Frederick Archibald Vaughan, Viscount Emlin; Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, killed in the Zulu War; and the Hon. Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, of the Scots Guards—and four daughters, Lady Victoria Lambton, Lady Muriel Boyle, Lady Evelyn Campbell, and Lady Rachel Stafford Howard.

[In our Obituary notice of the late Earl of Beaconsfield it was stated that his mother was "sister of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent Jewish architect." This, we learn, is incorrect. Mr. Isaac Disraeli's wife was sister of Mr. George Basevi, of Brighton, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, the father of Mr. George Basevi, the eminent architect.]

We understand that the Commissioners of the Board of Works will recommend a grant of £1000 towards the improvements suggested in the precincts of Westminster Abbey.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J P V (Bedford-place).—After your moves—1. Q takes P (ch), K to K 4th; 2. B to Q 7th, if Black now play 2. R to K B 5th—there is no mate on the third move.

J T (Chester).—Only the correct solutions are noted.

SIDMOUTH.—There is ingenuity in the construction of your problem; but the position of the White King's Bishop, coupled with the threatened check by 1. Q takes P, indicates the solution too clearly. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

A C (Staines).—The reply to 1. Kt to Q B 3rd is 1. R to K B 5th.

H F (Spartan Chess Club).—If you send your proposed solution, we shall be pleased to comply with your request.

E J P (Preston).—We have not had time to re-examine the position; but, taking your own analysis, we observe that after 1. R to Q B 3rd, B takes Kt; 2. B to B 5th (ch), R interposes; there is no mate by 3. Q to K 6th because of the reply, 3. Kt takes P. Look at No. 1927 more carefully; it is a study as correct as it is finely conceived.

G A (Bouchchurch).—Not without promise; but Black has not sufficient resource to make the problem interesting.

H R (Paris).—We know of but one position wherein White is required to mate nine Kings simultaneously, and that is the composition of Mr. C. H. Waterbury. As it is amusing we quote it for you, appending the solution—

White: K at Q R 2nd; Q at K B sq; R at Q B 5th and K K 6th; B's at Q B sq and K B 7th; Kt's at Q B 7th and K 3rd; Pawns at Q R 6th, Q K 5th and 6th, and K R 2nd. (Sixteen pieces.)

Black.—The nine Kings are to be placed as follows—Q R 4th, Q Kt sq, Q Kt 3rd, Q Kt 5th, Q sq, Q 3rd, Q 5th, K 2nd, and K R 5th; Kt at K 4th; B at K B sq; Pawns at Q R 6th and 5th, K 6th, K Kt 2nd and 5th, and K B 3rd (seventeen pieces). The following is the solution, White playing first:—1. Q to B 2nd (ch), P to Kt 6th (best); 2. P takes P (ch), K to R 4th; 3. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch), P to K 6th; 4. B takes K P (ch), K to K 5th; 5. Kt to B 5th (ch), K to R 2nd; 6. Kt takes Kt, P takes P; 7. B to Q B sq, P to Kt 5th; 8. B to K B 4th, K to B 4th; 9. P to K 4th (ch), K takes P; 10. Q to Q B 2nd (ch), B takes Q 5th; 11. Kt to B 6th, checking all the Black Kings. We are not surprised at your failure to solve it.

PROBLEMS received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad) and J R Rapp (Munich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1930 and 1931 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad), and of No. 1936 from D A Spoletti (Alexandria) and Chorlton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1937 received from J J Heaton, Norman Rumbelow, Emile Frau, and J M (San Remo).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1939 received from Emile Frau, E J Patterson (Preston), E S (Bayswater), W J Eggleston, J M (San Remo), Sidmouth, Espanol, D A Davidson (Llanelli), A C (Staines), Alpha, W T R, E Ridgway, H F (Spartan Chess Club), Stuart Berkeley, W P K (Clevedon), N M Carrig, H Stebbing, Rev. W F Clements, and F S (Bayswater).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1939 received from H B, D A Davidson, East Marden, Z Ingold, Shadforth, E L G, E Loudon, Fire Plug, Her Majesty's Consul, W P K, A Dearlove, Dr F St, J W W, H F (Spartan Chess Club), Leslie Lachlan, W Hillier, R Tweddell, F Ferris, C W Milsom, F G Parslow, R J Vines, Aaron Harper, O Derragh, G L Mayne, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, R Gray, H K Awdry, An Old Hand, E Elsbury, C S Oxle, M O'Halloran, R Ingersoll, E Casella, D Templeton, Jupiter Junior, D W Kell, Ben Nevis, B Jessop, S Farrant, B R Wood, T H Holdron, L Falcon (Antwerp), A Kentish Man, H Noyes, J N Wardell, J J Heaton, Smutch, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, Cholwell, S Home, W H Ridgway, Theodor Willink, Lulu, J Perez Ventoso, Norman Rumbelow, James A Brown, Isaac Haigh, R B Duff, Sidmouth, J M (San Remo), Emile Frau, Semaj, Portobello, J R Rapp (Munich), and Frank Littleboy.

NOTE.—Our solvers will please note that this Problem cannot be solved by 1. P takes P, 1. Kt takes B, or 1. Kt takes Kt, Black having a good reply to any of these moves in 1. Kt to Q 4th. The answer to 1. R to Q 2nd, or 1. Q to B 3rd is in each case 1. Kt to K B 4th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1938.

WHITE.
1. Q to K R 2nd
2. R takes P (ch)
3. P to K 4th. Mate.

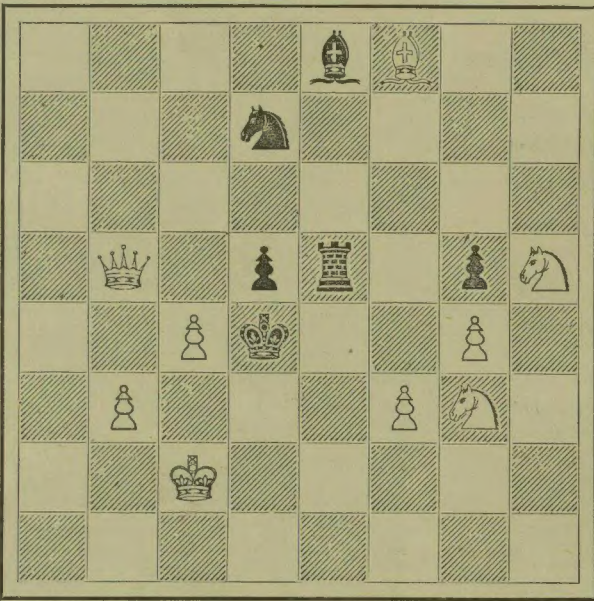
BLACK.
Kt to Q 4th
B takes R

The variations should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1941.

[By J. T. PARKER (Ipswich).]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game in the Match recently concluded between MESSRS. BLACKBURNE and GUNZBERG.—(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. G.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd

The close game has been favoured by both players throughout this match, a curious circumstance, in view of the reputation they have achieved for dash and brilliancy.

2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th

3. P takes P P takes P

4. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

5. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q 3rd

6. B to Q 3rd Castles

7. Castles P to K R 3rd

8. Q Kt to K 2nd P to Q B 3rd

9. P to Q B 3rd R to K sq

10. Kt to K Kt 3rd B to K Kt 5th

11. Q to B 2nd B takes Kt

12. P takes B K to R sq

13. K to R sq Q Kt to Q 2nd

14. Kt to K B 5th Q to B 2nd

White's last move has not improved his game (14. R to K Kt sq seems to be the strongest continuation); and after the exchange of Knight for Bishop, Black has the best of the position.

15. Kt takes B Q takes Kt

16. Q to K 3rd K Kt to K R 4th

17. Q to Q 2nd K to B 3rd

18. B to K 2nd P to K Kt 4th

19. R to K Kt sq R to K Kt sq

20. R to K Kt 2nd Kt to K B sq

21. P to K R 4th P takes P

22. R takes R (ch) K takes R

23. B takes P Kt to K 3rd

24. R to K Kt sq (ch) K to R sq

25. B to Kt 5th Q to K B 4th

26. R to Kt 4th R to K Kt sq

27. B takes P K Kt to B 5th

The Knights have now assumed a very threatening position, and the manoeuvres which follow, forcing the White King into the field, are capriciously conceived by Mr. Gunzberg.

28. K to R 2nd Q to K R 4th

29. K to Kt 3rd P to K B 4th

30. R takes R (ch) K takes R

31. B to K B sq Q to Kt 3rd (ch)

32. K to R 2nd Q to K R 3rd

Winning a clear piece. White cannot defend the Bishop by 33. K to Kt 3rd, because of the reply, 33. Kt to R 4th (ch) and 34. Q takes Q, &c.

33. Q to K sq Q takes B (ch)

34. K to Kt sq Q to Kt 4th (ch)

35. K to R 2nd Q to R 4th (ch)

36. K to Kt 3rd Q to R 8th, and White resigned.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association, which comprises the chess clubs of Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, and Wakefield, was held on Saturday last at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield. Although it was not so successful as some of the earlier gatherings of the association in the same town, the meeting was of a very interesting character. On the evening before the meeting Herr Zukertort, who was specially engaged, played eight games *sans voir* and simultaneously, and, after an adjournment to the following day, succeeded in defeating all his opponents. The German master was announced to play twenty games simultaneously; but only eight adversaries presented themselves, and in the result he won all the games except one, which was scored by Mr. Hussey, of Leeds. There were eight competitors for the association prizes—Messrs. Dyson, Rowley, Robertson, Whiteley, Eddison, Whittaker, Woodhead, and Jordan; and they were carried off by Messrs. Eddison and Woodhead in the order named. The play was adjourned at six o'clock for tea, at which Mr. John Watkinson presided. Mr. Yates moved a vote of thanks to the Huddersfield Chess Club for the kind reception given to the visitors, and for the manner in which they had been entertained, and stated that he was authorised to invite the association to hold their next meeting at Dewsbury.

A match between the Bermondsey and Athenæum Chess Clubs was played on Saturday last, the 23rd inst., at the rooms of the latter association in Camden-road. There were fifteen players on each side, and Bermondsey won with a score of 11½ to 7½.

In our announcement last week of the proposed match between one of the University Clubs and the City of London, Oxford was mentioned in error. It is the Cambridge Club with which the negotiations are in progress.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1880) of Mr. James St. George Burke, Q.C., late of The Auberies, near Sudbury, Essex, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Robert Samuel Grubbe, Edward Walter Grubbe, and Arthur Horsenden Henry, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator devises all his real estate (except that in the parish of Sible Hedingham, Essex) to the use of his eldest son, Hubert Plunkett, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; his chattels, real and presentation plate, he settles upon similar trusts; he leaves to his said son the remainder of his plate and all his furniture, pictures, household effects, horses, carriages, and farming stock, and a pecuniary legacy of £2000; to his son Walter St. George, £25,000; to his son Ulick John his real estate at Sible Hedingham, certain shares, and £15,000; to his son Francis Eustace, £20,000; to his son Harold Arthur, £19,000; to his son Charles Carrington, £23,000; upon trust for his unmarried daughters such sum as will produce £1800 per annum and a residence, with furniture; to his only brother, if he survive him, an annuity of £200; to Miss Naomi Walton an annuity of £100; to St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, £100; to his executors one hundred guineas each; and £250 to be divided between his domestic and other servants and labourers who have been seven years in his service. The residue of the personality is to be laid out in the purchase of land, to be settled in the same manner as the real estate devised to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 19, 1854) of Mrs. Eliza Gray Gunnell, late of No. 12, Duchess-street, Portland-place, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by George Tierney, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix gives to her friend, Mrs. Martha Frayne, £500; and the residue of her estate and effects to the said George Tierney for his own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated July 1, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 28, 1880) of Mr. Edward John Wood Waterhouse, late of Holly Bank, Lindley, Huddersfield, coal-owner and fire-brick manufacturer, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Hannah Waterhouse, the widow, John Edward Crossley, and the Rev. Robert Gill Irving, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, household effects, and the live and dead stock at his residence, his residence for life or widowhood, and an annuity of £600 for life, to be reduced to £300 in the event of her marrying again; upon trust for his son James Cartledge Waterhouse £2000 Railway Stock; to his executors £50 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children, except the said James Cartledge.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1880) of Mr. Edward Loyd Entwisle, formerly a Captain in the 1st Royal Dragoons, and late of No. 32, St. James's-street, who died on Jan. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Thomas Gale Mills, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, household effects, wines and stores, but he makes no other provision for her, as she is already provided for by settlement. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for all his children, and in default of children, between his brother Richard Entwisle and his sister, Mrs. Friederica Frances Swinburne.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1873) of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Goodlad Daubeny, 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers), late of No. 30, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, who died on Nov. 21 last at Candahar, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Walter Augustus Daubeny, the brother, and George Walters Daubeny, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator devises his farms, Northwick and Redwick, near Henbury, Gloucestershire, to the use of his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; to his wife, Mrs. Emma Mackenzie Daubeny, he leaves £500, all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and household stores and effects, and £600 per annum for life. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for all his children, and in default of children for his said brother.

The will (dated April 1, 1868) of Mr. Edwin Guest, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and late of Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved at the Oxford district registry on the 3rd ult. by Robert Ferguson and Edward Chance, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Anne Guest, £2500, and his wines, liquors, consumable stores, horses and carriages; and to his executors £100 each; all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property he gives to his eldest son; if he should leave no son, then to his daughters, and, if no daughters, upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, with remainder to his godson, Edward Ferguson Chance; his plate, pictures, household furniture and effects are to go to the person who shall first become absolutely entitled to the said estates. The residue of the personality is left to all his children, except the son who succeeds to his estates, and, if no children, then upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and afterwards for the said Edward Ferguson Chance. The deceased was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford, and also for the borough of Cambridge.

The will (dated July 11, 1873) with a codicil (dated June 24, 1876) of Mr. Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and of Caversfield House, Bucks, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved at the Oxford district registry on the 28th ult. by Charles Jacob Bullock Marsham and Robert Henry Bullock Marsham, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves his real estate to his wife, Dame Janet Carmichael Anstruther, for life, and then to his son Charles Jacob. After appointing certain funds in settlement among his children and giving a few legacies, the residue of the personality is directed to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death some further legacies become payable, including one to his gardener, and the ultimate residue is given to his said son Charles Jacob.

The will (dated Dec. 2, 1878) with a codicil (dated June 13, 1879) of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, formerly of Alderney Manor, near Poole, but late of Dursley House, Poole, Dorsetshire, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge Maxse, the sister and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator bequeaths to his faithful servant Matilda Leversuch, if in his service at his decease, his "little terrier dog 'Jack,' and an annuity of £60, so long as 'Jack' shall live; on 'Jack's' death he gives her an annuity of £30 for her life, and to such person as she shall leave it to at her decease for his or her life; there are bequests to some of his other servants; and the residue of his property he gives to his said sister.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1877) of Mr. John Prescott Knight, R.A., late of No. 24, Maida-hill, who died on the 26th ult., was proved on the 8th inst., under a nominal sum, by Miss Clarissa Susannah Knight, the daughter and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his property.

WHO ARE THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL MEN in this WORLD?

HUXLEY wisely says:—"Those who take honours in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. . . . Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination." The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an over-draft on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT and you will be surprised to learn of the body what

A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is, WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS THAT MEASURES TIME, IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half ITS SANDS are RUN.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Errors of eating or drinking; or how to enjoy or cause good food to agree that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, and cause biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fever, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, and other disastrous diseases.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a health-giving, refreshing, cooling, invigorating beverage, or as a gentle laxative and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from sound, ripe fruit.—What every travelling-trunk and household in the world ought to contain—a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple precaution, the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. "All our customers for Eno's Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it." Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey."

IMPORTANT to TRAVELLERS. "Clifton Down Hotel, Near Bristol, Gloucestershire, Feb. 10, 1881."

"Sir.—Having travelled a great deal in my life, and having suffered a great deal from biliousness and want of appetite, I was induced by a friend to use your WORLD-FAMED FRUIT SALT. I was immediately relieved, and am once more hale and healthy. I shall never be without a bottle again on my travels. I am too pleased to repay you in some way for your wonderful invention by giving you full use of my testimony to the above. "Sir, I am, yours gratefully, "Dr. J. HANSON, M.A."

TORPID LIVER. "Thornhill, Hampshire, March, 1881."

"For three years I have suffered from an enlarged and torpid liver; could not sleep on either side, digestion bad; in fact, my whole system was out of repair. I tried all the German waters to no effect, and after great suffering for three years the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT was suggested to me, and I am happy and thankful to be able to state that, after three months' use of your Fruit Salt, at bedtime and in the morning, I am perfectly restored to my usual robust health. Again I thank you for your infallible discovery. "H. M. DILLON, J.P."

HEADACHE and DISORDERED STOMACH. "After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good results for years.—ROBERT HARRISON, "Post Office, Barrasford."

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA. "A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL, 14, Rue de la Paix, Paris."

DRAWING an OVER-DRAFT on the BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, &c. USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT. It is Pleasant, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating. You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease.

HOW to AVOID the INJURIOUS EFFECTS of STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine, and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks; avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ale, port wine, dark sherry, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with seltzer water will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted to any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

TO EMIGRANTS, or Anyone Leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is one of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which he may be exposed.

TO EUROPEANS who propose VISITING HOT CLIMATES, ENO'S FRUIT SALT is absolutely necessary to the preservation of health.

DIRECTIONS in SIXTEEN LANGUAGES, HOW to PREVENT DISEASE SUCCESS in LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not exactly as to intrude upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country.—Examine each bottle and see the capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatfield, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS. Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram

PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS of the COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS, with Dressing, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also Materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT-STREET."

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionably low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges. Address 256 to 262, Regent-street, London. PETER ROBINSON'S.

THE BEST CRAPES, THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN.

Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON. Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE. 300 PIECES OF RICH BLACK BROCADED SILKS, very fashionable now for Costumes and Mantles, 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

100 PIECES OF BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL, a New Make of Satin, Rich in appearance, and wears better than any other silk. 5s. 6d., and up to 10s. 3d.

BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, new this Season, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON, a good useful Silk, for Hard Wear, 3s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d.

BLACK DUCHESS SATIN, at 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; Magnificent qualities at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

BLACK SATINS (Cotton Backs), 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d.

BLACK BROCADED VELVETS, 5s. 3d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.

BLACK TWILLED SILKS, for Summer Wear, at 3s. 6d., and above.

BLACK SURAT SILKS, with White Floral Designs, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.

COSTUMES in SILK, SATIN, and BROCADE. Facsimiles of Extensive Paris Models at 4s. 6d. and up to 20 guineas. Materials for Bodices included. For Patterns of the above, Please write to—

PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP SILKS.

A Black Corded Silk Dress	12 yds.	1 0 0
A Black Corded Silk, superior quality	2 0 0
A Black Gros Grain Silk Dress	3 0 0
A Black Bonnet's Silk Dress	5 0 0
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A Black Satin Dress	2 0 0
A Black Satin Dress	2 0 0

CASHMERES, One Hundred Shades, 1s. 6d.

CASHMERES, One Hundred Shades, 1s. 11d.

CASHMERES, One Hundred Shades, 2s. 11d.

MERINOS, One Hundred Shades, 1s. 9d.

MERINOS, One Hundred Shades, 2s. 11d.

"SPECIALITE." Beautifully soft and supple, as only Indian Cloths are, this new make of Kashmir recommends itself to all for its modest price and general useful qualities. Ladies should bear in mind that this class of Foreign Goods is superior in every way to ordinary Cashmere, being woven from the finest and purest wools; and, although the dyes are not always as clear as in the French makes, the colours are sounder and the cloth more durable. They are 1s. 11d. and 2s. 11d. per yard, the width 48 inches.

NEWMARKET CHECKS. These are reversible, each side representing a clearly distinct fabric, so that whichever is elected to form the principal part of the costume, the reverse side can be used as a trimming, forming a very unique, lady-like, and inexpensive costume. In new Spring Shades of Greys, Browns, and Slates, 7d. per yard, 24 inches wide.

SCOTCH TARTAN GINGHAMS. It is many years since a Gingham Dress was fashionable, but this summer seems destined to make this once-admired material a more popular favourite than ever. All kinds of fancy plaids, as well as Clan Tartans, will be worn. But the great charm about tartan Scotch Gingham is their marvellous washing qualities; do what you will with them, scrub them, if you like—say, boil them—nothing seems to harm them; they look as well as ever after being subjected to the severest treatment. For children's use, are unvaried. Cool, durable, and most moderate in price. 30 inches wide, 1s. 1d. per yard.

PATTERNS FREE.

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HENRY GLAVE'S NEW ARTISTIC SPRING and SUMMER FASHION-BOOK, "THE OLYMPUS." NOTICE.—The above book, with all its original drawings, is registered as our exclusive property. Sent post-free to any address. Also Patterns of all kinds of Black and Coloured Silks, Plain and Fancy Dresses, Household Linens, Drapery, or any other goods, of which our Stock is one of the La gest and Cheapest in London.

HENRY GLAVE, 534, 535, 536, 537, New Oxford-street.

GLOVES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. The New Detailed Price-List for Spring, 1881, is now ready, and will be forwarded post-free upon application.—THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45A, Cheapside, E.C.

PRATT'S LADIES' BELTS AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS ARE COME RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT EVER MADE Apply to the Ladies' Attendant, J. F. PRATT, 420, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, NEW SPRING GOODS in all Departments. ILLUSTRATIONS AND PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY are requested to write for Patterns of NEW SPRING SILKS, including Surats, Merveilleux, Duchesse Satine, Brocades, Figured Velvets, Black Silks, Satin de Lyon, Gros Grains, Fancy Silks, &c. All to be had in Black, White, and the Eighty-seven New Shades of Colour. Cash Prices. Parcels free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

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PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

NEW COSTUMES for SPRING. Success, a rich Satin Costume, 4s. 6d. guineas. Taladro, stylish Silk Costume, 5 guineas. Cora, rich Satin de Lyon Costume, 5s. 6d. guineas. Patterns and Illustrations (just out) post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, W. JAY'S, Regent-street.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY'S Experienced Assistants travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers. They take dresses and millinery with them, besides patterns of materials, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street. Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country. JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES, Black Net, Tulle, and Spanish Lace.—Messrs. JAY prepare for the season a variety of black Evening Dresses, which they can confidently recommend both for correctness of fashion and economy in price. Designs and prices postage-free. JAY'S, Regent-street.

DRESS.—Messrs. JAY respectfully invite their clientele to the choice Collection of Pattern Costumes of the Newest Type of Fashion, which are imported from Paris and Berlin. JAY'S, Regent-street.

PEAU DE CHAMOIS COSTUMES.—A varied series of COSTUMES, made from Peau de Chamois Satin, are produced weekly during the season. Price 6s. 6d. guineas each, including sufficient satin to make a bodice. JAY'S.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

CAUTION.—MARK YOUR LINEN. Latest Telegram, Melbourne Exhibition.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK, prepared by Daughter late John Bond, GRANTED FIRST AWARD. Three Grand Awards (Sydney, Queensland, and Melbourne) in one year. No heading required. Boxes 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. London. Ask for "Crystal Palace Ink." Refuse imitations.

PIESSE and LUBIN. Opoanax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frankpanni, Kiss-Me-Quick, White Rose, and 100 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance. 2s. 6d. each, or three Bottles in a Case, 7s. The above Sweet Scents in Sachet Powder, 1s. 6d. each, can be forwarded by post. Sold by the fashionable Druggists and Perfumers in all parts of the world. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TURKISH PASTILS. "Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the barren smoking Naiphiles at Stambul. After smoking a sweet aromatic tobacco or pastil, the used by them, which is said to impart an odor of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath-izozugs but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu. In Boxes 2s. by post, 2s. 2d. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d. of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOYDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOYDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

THE LONG TRYING WINTER, necessitating large fires, and living in a hot, dry atmosphere, has not been without effect upon the hair of most people, who will do well to use ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL during the next few months if they desire the usual Spring growth of chevelure. Sold everywhere.

SPRING.—Cutaneous visitations now prevail, and render ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the complexion and skin, of peculiar value and importance. This unique botanical preparation allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the neck, hands, and arms. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS.

Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Maréchale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoanax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157A, New Bond-street, London, W.

THE SKIN.—The glory of woman, the pride of man. It contains the delicate lines of beauty and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness;" yet how many thousands have their skins blighted by the use of the irritant soaps, Carbolic, Coal Tar, Glycerine, and the coarse coloured soaps, caustic with alkali and made of putrid fats. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The ALKALON MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is the purest, the whitest, and most purifying of all soaps, by its purifying action taking away and preventing all pimples, blotches, and roughness. It is recommended by the entire Medical Profession as the most elegant preparation for the skin that is known. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. THE ALKALON SANITARY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

"ELECTRICITY IS LIFE." GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, &c., approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and by eminent Medical and Scientific Authorities in England and abroad.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE, with a trace from whence it emanates, being the only reliable proof of curative efficacy. Mr. Pulvermacher invites the attention of sufferers to the CLOSE SUCCESSION of the DATES of the following Testimonials of cures, which must convince the reader of the extraordinary efficacy of PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS. The frequent recurrence of written evidences of the vast curative properties of these appliances is so remarkable that it will repay the trouble of scrutinising their bona-fide nature. Mr. Pulvermacher will consider it a pleasing duty to show the originals to any inquirers for their inspection. The bulk of these testimonials, too numerous to be inserted here, are published in a pamphlet, entitled "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post-free.

MR. PULVERMACH would call attention to the following among the many eminent scientific and other TESTIMONIALS to the value of his inventions, signed by the élite of the medical profession, as a recognition of these great improvements:—"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to scientific medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."—Dated this 9th day of March, 1882. "CHARLES LOCKOCK, Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen. "WM. FERGUSON, Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen. "HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen. "J. R. RANDALL MARTIN, Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., &c."

DR. ONIMUS, Lauréat de l'Académie de Science et de Médecine, Paris, in his handbook, "Guide Pratique d'Electrothérapie," states, pp. 123 and 126 (1877):—"There are cases in which the patients can themselves apply the electric currents, although not conversant with medical science; hence it is desirable to place in their hands an appliance which gives a moderate electric current, the action of which can be of sufficient duration, without inconvenience. In such cases Pulvermacher's Chains constitute, after all, the best apparatus, especially since their recent improvements." "These Chains, in fact, possess the advantage of easy handling and instantaneous action. The current furnished by them is of a moderate, though quite sufficient, intensity, and is produced by a large number of small elements of feeble action, and, what we most prefer, of considerable tension. For permanent currents it evidently approaches nearest the conditions which one endeavours to obtain in ordinary apparatus. Considering the nature of the current, as well as its practical and convenient character, Pulvermacher's Chains are preferable to all other batteries in such cases where it is desirable to make use of permanent currents."

GALVANISM v. SLEEPLESSNESS. "Oak Cottage, Freemantle, April 1, 1881. "Sir,—I am pleased to be able to state that I have received much benefit from your appliances since wearing them. I have not had one sleepless night; before doing so I had many. I also have had no return of the palpitation from which I suffered. "Yours truly, "H. A. DYER."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see the pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Pulvermacher supplies Hospitals and all Charitable Institutions with his Patent Galvanic Chain-bands at a considerable reduction of his regular prices.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Crefeld, Rhienish Prussia, Feb. 8, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—I find it impossible to obtain, in this part of Germany, the 'Pain Killer,' and I request you to send me the enclosed order. I desire this medicine for the purpose of giving it away to persons whose special ailments and distress I know will be relieved by its use, and whose sufferings are needless, when this most efficient remedy is at hand. I have known the 'Pain Killer' (in Massachusetts) almost from the day it was introduced to the public, and after long years of observation and use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for exterior wounds, bruises, and sprains, and is not less efficient in relieving the many interior pains and troubles arising from colds and from imprudence and excess in eating and drinking. I regard the 'Pain Killer' as an indispensable necessity, and when it is gone feel much as does the owner of a house in a dangerous neighbourhood after his policy of insurance has expired. "I am, very truly yours, "J. S. PORTER, American Consul."

"To the Proprietors of the 'Pain Killer.' Every family should know that this remarkable medicine is sold by nearly all Chemists, and supplied in Bottles from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Its price brings it within the reach of all. Wholesale Agent, JOHN M. RICHARDS, London.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS.

IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, BILE, HEADACHE.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON, A LAXATIVE and REFRESHING, UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. 2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London, E.C.

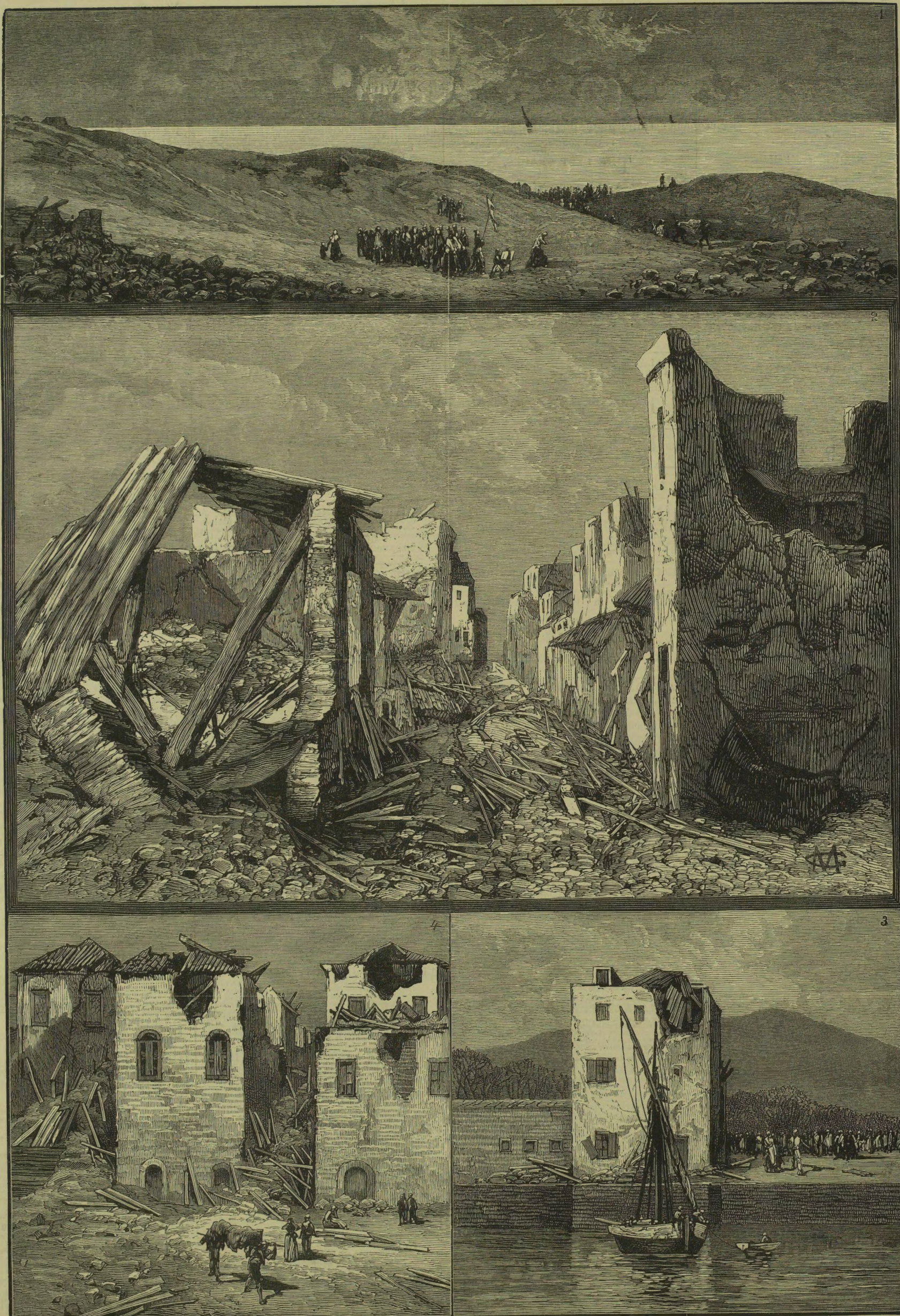
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1. Religious procession of peasants to invoke aid of the Saints.
2. Aplotaria, the principal street and market-place of the town.

3. On the quay, waiting for arrival of provisions.
4. In front of the Governor's Palace.

RUINS IN CHIOS AFTER THE LATE DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.—SEE PAGE 434.